ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28729—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-4	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-8	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-12	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-12
24-4	13-12		24-4	13-12
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L.	ROME	6750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Rail way Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon o the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

May 5th June 2nd June 30th.
,, 18th ,, 16th July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morsa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3-800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class s
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH." 3 230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European, Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best. Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £23 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th April, 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 4th May, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same can be with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
WAROONGA	2,500	On or about 30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3330	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3079	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 23, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	23th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

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GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLA GROOM & Co., Bombay.

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UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.
Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.	Lemonade.
Seltzer Water.	Ginger Ale.
Potash Water.	Quinine Tonic.
Lithia Water (Simple).	Ginger Beer.
Ærated Water.	Ginger Ale.

Raspberryade.

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AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
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CLEARANCE SALE OF
HATS, HELMETS, FLANNELS, SUITINGS, AND TABLE LINEN, UNDERVESTS AND SHIRTS,
AT NOMINAL PRICES.
WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

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Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
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LOWEST PRICES,
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RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.
SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.
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UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.
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BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.
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CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

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BOMBAY.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

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Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass ball shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
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Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Wine Coolers	55	Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Buckets	9	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Tongs	4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Ice Bowls	18	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Toilet Services	300
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60	Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
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Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Caviare Stands	16
Sugar Boxes	27	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Venison Dish	90
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Fish do.	90
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Spoons and Forks, per doz	Rs. 14 to 40
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200
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WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.
FURTHER SHIPMENTS IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BASS' LIGHT BITTER ALE	per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE	per doz.	6	4
Do. do. in pints	,,	4	4	Do. do. in pints	,,	4	4
BASS' PALE ALE	,,	6	4	GUINNESS' FOREIGN STOUT	,,	6	8
Do. do. in pints	,,	4	4	Do. do. in pints	,,	4	8

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BEAUNE BURGUNDY, 1887,
Is the Specific for Debility, Exhaustion and Nervousness; gives Tone and Energy to Body and Mind.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Doz. Pints	11 0	12 0
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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT.
THE superior excellence of this Whisky is proved by a constantly increasing demand.
Cash, Rs. 27; Credit, Rs. 30.
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YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.
A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.
It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.
This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.
Per Dozen, Re. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.
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Ready for use as supplied,
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By Order of the Board of Directors,

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A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and all OTHER INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY interested in its Municipal Government will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE on SATURDAY, the 30th April, at 4½ o'clock p.m., for the purpose of RECORDING a RESPECTFUL PROTEST against the inequality and injustice of Government requiring the Bombay Municipality to contribute the sum of Rs. 4,16,000 towards the cost of Police, when the whole of the rest of the Presidency, both Rural and Urban, is altogether relieved from local burden in respect thereof, and of SUPPORTING the APPEAL of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA on the subject.

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Bombay, 15th March.

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H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICE.

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By Order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th April, 1892.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of Cursetjee and Eduljee, and who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 16th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of April 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Goolbai, wife of Dalalbhoy Hormusjee Dubash, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrators of the said estate on their behalf at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Jung, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of June 1892, as after that date the said administrators will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall have then notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Dated this 23rd Day of April 1892.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Administrators' Solicitors.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,

FORBES STREET.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—
Quarter Plate ..... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4½ ..... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ..... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .....4½ per cent. per annum
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " "3 " "
3 " "2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

LBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 40 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 44 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,006½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	880
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅜
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share ..	–	–	..	–	60

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c.	457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,000	2,200	Nil.	235
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	10	125
Colaba	500	200	200	16	110
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,420
English Press and Manfgi.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	859
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450x
Hengoll Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	89
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,420
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	550
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	50	20	360
Bombay National Manfg Co. Ltd.	500	1,000	1,000	–	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	420
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1030
China Mills Co Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	60	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,075
Connaught Mills	60	500	50	10 pr.ct.	690
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun & Mills	1,000	500	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	4900
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamaned Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790 t
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	515xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	705
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	103
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shai Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1517½
Mazagon	5,000	25	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,056	1,000	1,000	70	1,72
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	422½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	677½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1189
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	480x
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Bahia	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,825
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	959
Bombay Native Manfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	86
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	81
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	5
Do.	Prf. 1,000	81	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5.0	all	85	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1.0	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	2	Rs. 1	19

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£ 18	–	do.	400

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-1	
China Leaf	"	24-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24	"
Do. do. new	"	23-14	"
Australia do.	"	24-10	
Bombay do.	"	24-14	
English Sovereigns	"	15-12	
Do. Dragons	"	15-11-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-9	
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	224	Nominal
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	309	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Marcks and Co., Limited, General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
B. V. Rifles Prize-Distribution.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nawab (s), from Calcutta; City of Edinburgh (s), and Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Tresco (s), for Hull; City of Dundee (s), Liverpool; Zinna Stefanovich (s), Hamburg; Twickenham (s), Genoa, &c.; and Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m, on Saturday, the 30th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Veraval, Mangrol, Porbunder, and Kutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sheik Birkud, the s. s. City of Edinburgh, and the s. s. Adowa entered, and the s. s. Fresco left the dock, yesterday, and the s. s. Zanni Stefanovich left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. River Indus and the s. s. Lady Armstrong entered, and the s. s. Charles T. Jones and the s. s. City of Dundee left the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Iran left it on Wednesday.

FIRE AT RIPON ROAD.—On Wednesday night, a fire broke out in the New Hindustan Mill, situated at Ripon Road. The fire originated in the winding department and a number of bobbins were burnt. The fire was immediately extinguished by the mill-hands before the arrival of the fire-engines. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500, and the fire is attributed to the friction of some machinery.

A LAUDABLE EFFORT.—We are glad to announce that the students of St. Xavier's College intend exhibiting some interesting "Tableaux Vivants," followed by a well-known comedy, at the Novelty Theatre, on Thursday next, in support of "Parsee poor homes." Looking at the praiseworthy object for which the Xavierites are working, we have no doubt, that the Novelty will be crowded on Thursday next.

A BOLD ACT.—Rama Tookaram was yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of theft of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 5. A woman, named Koolsum, appeared as prosecutrix, and deposed that she felt the prisoner rob her child, whom she was carrying, of her neck ornament, while she was walking along the Bholeshwar Road. Her cries for assistance attracted a policeman who intercepted the prisoner. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo hard labour for two months.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the "King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry," Mr. A. A Wilson, bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Polka	Sea Breeze ..... Wheeler.
Overture	Raymond ..... Thomas.
Valse	Eldorado ..... Boyle.
Scena	Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
Selection	Ruddigore ..... Sullivan.
Mazurka No. 1	..... Chopin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISOBEDIENCE RECEIVES ITS REWARD.—Some time ago a Hindoo, named Gunnoo Luximon, paid the penalty of Rs. 5 for allowing his dog at large without a muzzle. Its ferocious nature was a source of terror amongst the residents of Duncan Road, and its owner's neglect in not muzzling it resulted in a little boy receiving a bite. Immediate measures were taken by Inspector Briscoe with a view to destroy the brute and Gunnoo was placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog without a muzzle. The prisoner's defence was that his wife, who usually cared for the animal, had absconded, and there was no one to look after it. He was, however, willing that it should be destroyed. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 10, or one week's imprisonment, and ordered the destruction of the dog.

DACOITS DETECTED.—We are glad to learn that five more persons of the gang of dacoits, lately arrested by Mr. Guider, the Cantonment Police Inspector, have been apprehended with some stolen property in their possession. All the dacoits, seventeen in number, were placed, yesterday, before Rao Bahadoor Khanderao Vishvanath Raste, Honorary Magistrate, F. C., charged with having committed dacoities, at Banera and Nandod, in the Haveli Taluka. The Magistrate took down the statements of three of the accused, who confessed to having taken part in the dacoities. The police have also arrested four other persons in connection with a dacoity, which had been committed a few weeks ago, at the village of Kusegaum, in the Maval Taluka. The case stands adjourned, till the 3rd proximo, to enable the police to make further inquiries.—*Deccan Herald.*

NOT A BAD INTENTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Constable Gray, of the Water Police, charged Rajah Sheikh Mahomed, Fakir Sheikh Mahomed, and Noorkan Yakoob Khan, with criminal breach of trust of a quantity of rice, valued at Rs. 3. The evidence of the police pointed to the fact that when they boarded the prisoners boat, which carried a cargo of three or four hundred bags of rice, on the night of the 25th instant, while on patrol duty, they observed the last two accused helping themselves to the grain, which belonged to a merchant, named Kessowjee Vagjee. They were arrested with the first prisoner, their tindal, and the defence they set up was that they had no criminal intention regarding the grain, but were merely gathering it up as it had dropped out of the bag. The Magistrate convicted them of the offence, on the evidence, and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Arhlin, Miss	Gerrish, F S	Nairne, A K
Anderson, Mrs	Greathered, C	Nagos, L H, Capt
Archer, J, Mrs	Graigminax, Miss	Noltemicer
Atlass, R H	Ga bhirsing	Naidu, P V R
Arrigzi, Madam	Grandi, M P	Noss, B
Anderson, J K	Grune, Dr	Norris, E J
Ayoub Saik Ismail	Gay, E	Owen, W S
Bughton, T D	Hume, D A	Oswald
Brahij, N	Holiday, J R	Owaris, R
Baldwin, F W	Hill, T C	O'Brien, E C
Beaver, F, Major	Harrington, P C	Pacha, A, Madam
Buchan, G C F	Hewlitt, Dy Surgeon	Philipes, C E
Barker, F S	Halsby, H S, Sistin	Pilers, T M
Beale, H K	Hearn, E	Pereira, Miss
Boyd, W H	Hibbard, J M	Pereira, A
Blake, M, Mrs	Hamilton, C L	Richi, L
Brahl, H	Haberlandt, G, Dr	Ramsay, Miss
Brown, L, Mrs	Hutchinson, H S Col	Rhodes, M J
Blackwell, B	Headlam, J, Capt	Rivott Carnac, Capt
Bleurtt, Mr A	Hardiastle, F E B	Rebello, M
Boyd, A B	Hukey, D	Richarlier, M
Backman, E, Mrs	Horton, T A	Roso, B
Bostin, F	Israil, N	Rogers, A
Beasley, E M, Rev	Indoo Parkash Gangoli	Rymand, H
Coen, S W	Jacob, S L, Lt-Col	Ran iah Chutty
Cameron, K	Johns, A	Ridley, Mrs
Christie, J T	Jardine, M D P	Rice, W
Cameron and Co	Jaiquenuger, G R	Russell, C E M
Cahill, Mrs	Jamieson, W	Rangorsing
Crouch, R B, Mrs	Jones,	Schmid, C
Clirke, I	Kenny, J	Stewart, A
Crosby, W	Kennedy, H B	Sydney, G, Miss
Crawford, A T	Kmentt, E	Spens, G W
Castillo, R J	Kitson, H H	Sandford, J R
Callab, A G	Kilton, T	Simpson
Clarke, R T	Katsan, G	Schanzer, N
Coelho, C M	Knight, C S	Smith, C
Craig, S	Kirby, H E	Shorter, A E, Miss
Connell, D	Kelly, Capt	Syd Mohomed Sha
Dukins, W A, Rev	Kennedy, H B	Sorab Manaksha
D'Anujyde, Charles	Lawrence, J.	Samuel, T
DeMello, J S	Long, J	Shute, J, Dr
DeSouza, R R	Lopis, S C	Shaik Abdul
Dowraj, Mrs	Linistion, M, Mencso	Schari, S
DeCambifort, Marquis	Layun	Sinclair, T
Donnelly, Mrs	Major, J F	Thompson, P
Douglas, K, Miss	Martinza, Proff	Thornton, E
Drury, F M, Capt	Martin, A	Theophille, D
Evans, L J S	Maconachiee, A F	Travel, A
Ellis, H	McDonald, J	Temple, C L, Mrs
Elliott, F	Mobley and Co	Tate, Mrs
Foy, W	Moran, D	Thomson, Maj
Fildman, L	Mansel, Capt	Voniziano, C
Feitler, A	Merwanji E Mistri	Wright, W R
Forshaw, L, Mrs	MacDonald, A E	Williamson, Mr
Frizoni, A	Mathew, F P	Walker, P C
Frensteeni, F	Marshall, F E	Wright, T A B, Mr
Gosse, J, Mrs	Momfe, A	Williams
Glen, J M	Macklnlay, E	Walter, Mrs
Grumshulds, E	Moszkowitze, C	Wild, W
Giffert, G G	Major	Wilkinson, C B,
Glascock, W	Mary, Fennell	White, E
Grenfeild	Marsin, R	Walls, J
Gambby, Mrs	Morison, P	Zugher, L
	Nabab, J	

THE order appointing Major J. W. Wray to act as Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, during the absence of Colonel H. L. Nutt; Captain S. M. Congreve Schneider to act as Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratta country, *vice* Major Wray, and Lieut. P. L. Cox, to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, has been cancelled.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury:—

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

Raghoo Malaria was charged with having, on the 20th instant, at Mahim, caused the death of a man, named Ruckma Narayen, and a woman, named Gopee. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Naylor, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, foreman.
Mr. James Bigmore. Mr. A. Smythe.
Mr. Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy. Mr. Ramchandra Hemraj.
Mr. J. P. Watson. Mr. Gungadhur S. Gokhale.
Mr. Ganesh B. Ghinjikar. Mr. G. H. McCausland.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with the double murder of a man and a woman, the latter being his wife, and there could be no doubt from the evidence and from the statement the prisoner made before the Magistrate, that prisoner was the person who had caused their deaths by stabbing them with a knife. The jury would have to determine whether the prisoner had committed culpable homicide or murder. The two deceased persons lost their lives on the morning of the 20th April about 7 o'clock. The woman, Gopee, was at the time living with Ruckma Narayen, in the room of a chawl at Mahim. On the morning in question, cries were heard proceeding from their room; and afterwards the three persons were seen running out of the chawl into a passage where the prisoner was seen to strike both the deceased with the knife which he was holding in his hand. It would also appear that the police found blood stains in the room, which circumstance led to the presumption that the prisoner had also struck Ruckma in the room before he ran out. The prisoner had made a statement before Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, in which he did not deny that he was the person who had killed the man and woman, but said that he had done so in self-defence, as Ruckma had previously assaulted him by striking him blows with a piece of wood while he was inside the room. However, the evidence would show that, although the police found, near the scene of the murder, the prisoner's knife which he had got previously sharpened, and some blood in the place, they did not find any loose piece of wood lying about, as they would have found if Ruckma had assaulted the prisoner. The jury would have to decide, therefore, on the evidence the question whether there were any circumstances in the case to mitigate the charge laid against the prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the judge, said that, on applying to Ruckma, for payment of money due, the latter struck him with a piece of wood. Prisoner seeing a number of people in the chawl thought he would be further assaulted, and to save himself, he stabbed Ruckma, and on Gopee attempting seizing hold of him, he stabbed her also. He did not go to the chawl with the intention to murder the deceased, but only to recover his money.

Mr. Laug, in summing up the evidence, said there had been very little cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and as no witnesses were called for the defence, it was to be taken for granted that the accused admitted the charge. It was necessary to see if there was any justification for the offence. Seeing that he had gone to the room with a knife which he had got previously sharpened, it was hardly possible to believe that he had not gone there with the intention of committing the murder. Bearing in mind that he had pursued Ruckma from his room, it did not appear that the accused was simply defending himself from his assailant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defence, urged that there was no evidence of an intention on the prisoner's part to commit the offence. There had, however, been strong provocation given him, as Ruckma was the seducer of the prisoner's wife. It would appear that he and his wife lived peacefully until the time that Ruckma, who was a boarder in the house, dishonoured the wife, and then ran away with her. Weighed down with shame and disgrace, the prisoner wandered about in search of his wife and ultimately found her living in open adultery with her paramour at Mahim. The jury would have to consider whether such circumstances did not mitigate the offence, and whether the manner in which the accused was treated at the chawl did not justify the crime.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the question for their consideration was whether the circumstances of the case were such as would justify them in finding the prisoner guilty of a less serious offence than that of murder. Not one of the witnesses had seen Ruckma assaulting the prisoner, who had, besides, given no explanation regarding the attack and in bearing in mind the nature of the wounds his Lordship found it hard to believe that there had been any just or sudden provocation offered to the prisoner; but it was a matter peculiarly within the province of the jury to decide.

After retiring about ten minutes, the foreman of the jury in returning into Court, said that the jury by a majority of seven to two found the prisoner guilty of murder, three of them recommending the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Raghoo Malaria, you have been convicted of the crime of murder, but having regard to the peculiar nature of the provocation you received, and the fact that the jury are not unanimous, three of their number having recommended you to mercy, I feel justified in passing upon you a less severe sentence than the highest allowed by law. The sentence of the court is that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

DEATH FROM SEWER POISON.

Khairoo Dagroo, a Municipal muccadum employed in the Bombay Drainage Department, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in having done an act resulting in the death of Raghoo Rama, a Municipal labourer. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. R. D. Setna defended the prisoner.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury, said that about half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th March last, the deceased and five other men were working in a sewer opposite Messrs. Stephens and Son's stables on the Churney Road. The accused, who was there in his capacity as muccadum, told one of the men to open and enter a manhole in order to attend to a scraper, which was used in connection with a windlass to clean the sewer. There were only three manholes open at the time instead of six as laid down in the orders of the Drainage Department, and it would appear that the man who first went down, and who was immediately overcome with the fumes and gases, had not got a rope fastened round his waist. The deceased was then ordered to go down, and did so, but being also overcome, a third man named Ramjee went down, and was also rendered insensible. A fourth man then went down and managed to come up before he was overcome, when a fifth man, named Luxmon, was sent down with a rope fastened round his waist. On his reaching the bottom of the sewer, a spare line was passed down, and by its aid, the bodies of the other three men were hauled up to the surface. Raghoo, however, who was brought up last, could not be restored to life. The learned counsel said that Mr. Stephens, Veterinary Surgeon, had rendered valuable assistance in restoring the other men to life. The evidence would show that the accused neglected at the time he sent the men into the sewer to have the six manholes open; had no windlass, air pump, lights, or test papers on the spot, and had failed to erect the necessary wind sails. The deceased belonged to an ignorant class of workmen whose lives were dependent on their superiors carefully carrying out official orders, but who formed part of a class whose work was necessary to the health of the city. If the evidence proved that the prisoner had neglected his duty, the jury, the learned counsel remarked, would have no difficulty in finding him guilty.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, but had not finished at the adjournment until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

MR. C. E. FOX, Barrister-at-Law, Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master of the High Court, has been granted six months' leave of absence.

THE services of Mr. A. J. A. Jardine, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burma.

REV. E. S. HALL, Chaplain of Colaba, has been granted furlough for two years. The Rev. C. E. C. De Coetlogon will officiate, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Hall, as Chaplain of Colaba, and the Rev. L. M. Haslope, as Chaplain of Kirkee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Self-Help.—Prior to the discovery of these remedies an easy, ready and reliable remedy for outward disfigurations and inward complications was, practically speaking, unknown. No one need now be at a loss if they should, unfortunately, suffer from piles, ulcers, sores, tumours, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping HOLLOWAY'S Medicines are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively read and immediately followed by all who resort to his treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humours which aggravate diseases of the skin, prevent the cicatrization of ulcers and excite inflammatory tendencies in the system.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 26th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 25th 5 feet 7 inches against 10 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops mostly completed; spring crops flourishing. Sowings of rice seedlings in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Pasturage insufficient.

Shikarpur.—Crops fair. Reaping and threshing continue throughout the district. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock unhealthy.

Hyderabad.—Preparations for kharif crops commenced. Cattle in poor condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Large flights of locusts observed in talukas Thul and Shahdadpur; no damage done. Granaries in taluka Shahdadpur attacked by insects.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi harvesting completed in 2 talukas. Agricultural stock in poor condition owing to scarcity of fodder.

Ahmedabad.—For week ending 23rd April.—Cotton picking completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mhals.—Rabi harvesting completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 23rd April)—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking progressing. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat in progress. Land being prepared in some places for next season. Prospects of cotton fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Preparation of land for next season in progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition.

Khandesh.—Threshing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram and other grains and preparations for next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm from 20th to 22nd, 4° warm on 23rd and 26th and 5° warm on 24th and 25th. Vapour in air excessive except on 24th, when it was normal. Wind normal from 20th to 23rd. Ahnormal wind northerly on 24th, southerly on 25th and southerly and strong on 26th. Distant lightning on 25th and 26th.

Thana.—Preparations for next season's rice crop commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Threshing of rabi crops completed. Agriculture stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in 4 talukas; maximum 35 cents at Vingurla. Preparation for monsoon crops commenced.

Poona.—Rain at Indapur 3, Bhimthadi 5, and Harveli 9 cents. Rabi harvest almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season in Junnar, Indapur and Patnar talukas and petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka. Sowing of hundi-jowari crop in progress in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops vary from bad to indifferent. Fodder and water-supply insufficient throughout the district. Prices steady. Numbers on relief works 435.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of rabi crops continues in some talukas. Ploughing for the next season in progress throughout the district. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 23rd April).—Lands being prepared for the next season in all talukas. Plants of hundi crops thriving in Malsiras and Sangola talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole fair. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Madha, Sangola and Malsiras.

Satara.—Slight rain in all talukas except Man, Patan and petha Khandala. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Karad, Khanapur, Koregaon, Man, Khatav, Tasgaon and petha Khandala. Prices stationary except in Karad and Koregaon, where they are slightly risen. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather sultry. Rain at Bijapur 18, Bagalkot 9, Sindgi 6, and Indi and Bagevadi each 5 cents. Preparation of land for next season progressing. Fodder deficient. Water-supply insufficient except near streams and rivers. On Professional Agency relief work in Badami Taluka 232 persons employed; on Civil Agency petty water-supply relief works in Sindgi Taluka 89, Muddebihal 54, Bagewadi 69, Bagalkot 282, and Bijapur 196 persons employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 cent, total 3 inches 86 cents; during week at Sampgaon 19 and Khanapur 96 cents. Land being prepared for next season. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on one Professional Agency work in Athni on 23rd: adults 77, children 55, expenditure Rs. 41; on one Professional Agency work in Gokak: adults 752, children 661, expenditure Rs. 495; on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad adults 491, children 108, expenditure Rs. 230.

Dharwar.—Rain at 8 stations varying from 1 inch and 35 cents in Hubli to 2 cents in Mugud. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices stationary in 11 talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund on 23rd 1,167; on Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund on 23rd 81.

Kanara.—Slight rain in parts of the district. Thunder-storms on coast. Preparation for monsoon crop continues. Sugarcane and garden produce thriving.

Rajkot.—Land being prepared for next monsoon. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Threshing of wheat nearly completed.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder in Kadi Division and of water in Bet.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN.

THE committee have the pleasure to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the above charity:—

	Rs.
H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger	
Cost of one cottage ..... Rs. 1700	
Donation to the General Fund..... " 1000	
	2700
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart (donation) ...	1000
Messrs Morar

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Sullamanjee Dossajee—
F T Co. 3 D 0—1 case gilt moulding containing 1,010 ft. ½ inch and 650 ft. ¾ inch.

Also on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—
2 cases containing 33,000 ft. gilt moulding *re* 1⅜ inch.

On account of the concerned—
1 case plate glass plain ¼ inch thick.
5 cases Pagé and Sandeman dry Champagne, Special Reserve, in pints.
10 cases Polo Bitter.
16 „ Raki Wine (Greek) similar to Kummel Liquor.
30 „ Brandy.
8 boxes Claret, St. Estephe.
19 „ „ very superior, Bombay bottled.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. BLAKEMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale Esq.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bebee Khatoon, the wife of Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, and the said Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:—All that dividend or dividends, or other sum or sums of money, which may be declared on the estate of the late Candas Narrondas, or otherwise shall become payable to the said Bebee Khatoon as one of the creditors on the estate of the said Candas Narrondas, in respect of the sum of Rs. 18,27,089-2-11 due to her as in the said mortgage mentioned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 29, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents No. 3 Woodhouse Bridge Road, on the sea shore, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery, china flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of M. P. NICOLAIDI, Esq.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to St. Andrew's Church, the whole stock-in-trade of Messrs. Pestonjee Bros, furniture merchants, closing their business, consisting of blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, best plated ware, glassware, iron safe on stand, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, picture, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

By order of Bhugwan Govind, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—
P N K & Co.—8184-85, 3 cases 117½ pans tapestry curtains 31 yards.

On account of the defaulting indentor, Mahomedally Bakerbhoy.
2 cases 50,000 feet gilt moulding.

On account and at the risk of Hunsraj Laljee, trading under the name of Mathooradass Madhowjee—
17 bales of Persian Prints.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand light victoria.
1 safety bicycle with lamp.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BELLASIS CROSS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Manockchand Kapoorchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hadi Noor Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of July, 1889, the following property:—

All those two pieces of parcels of Government Foras Freehold land or ground, with the two chawls and a bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Bellasis Cross Road, in or near to the site of the old Race Course, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 4,240 square yards, bounded on the east partly by the property of Embramjee Luckmanjee and partly by the property of Purshotam Virchand, on the west by the Bellasis Cross Road aforesaid, on the north by the property of Rajunna Kamatee and others, and on the south partly by the property of Frederick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomjee Byramjee, and which said land is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 169 and 169, New Nos. 13682 and 13681, old Survey Nos. 260 and 260, new Survey Nos 1 557 and 2 357, and which said two chawls and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward Nos 3819 and 3819 (3), and Street Nos. 6b (2) and 6c, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Batti Noor Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proxima, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Kavasjee Patel Street, Fort, next to the Hongkong Bank, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, kerosine table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of H. CHICK, Esq.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte by Soundy, &c., a handsome light victoria, a powerful fast grey Arab, single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, &c., the property of L. G. INZOLI, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Linden House," Apollo Bunder, behind the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. BAIRD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COMERKHAREE SEWER LANE, NOW CALLED BAPTY ROAD.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other Drugs have failed.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees, and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Hoof-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,
LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

A TELEGRAM to hand this evening from London reports the reduction of the Bank of England rate by ½ per cent. to-day, making it stand at 2 per cent. Consols were unaltered yesterday at 96⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was again ¼ per cent. higher, at 108½. The market rates of discount, however, were ⅛ per cent. higher on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1½, and 1¾ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver further advanced 1-16d., to 39½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per Cents., at £68½ for the former, and £66 for the latter; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 87½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·88½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96⅛; Paris Exchange on London remained at fcs. 25·16½.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, 19½ lakhs of Bills out of the 50 lakhs offered were allotted to Calcutta, 20 lakhs to Bombay, and 8½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3⅛d.; and 2½ lakhs of Wire Transfers to Bombay, at 1s. 3 9-32d.; the price obtained for the Bills being 1-32d. higher than that at which the regular allotments were made last Wednesday, but lower, to the same extent, compared with the rate at which some extra Bills were placed on the following day. Yesterday extra allotments of Bills, aggregating 4½ lakhs, were made to the three Presidencies, at 1s. 3 9-32d. (a small portion at 1s. 3 5-16d.) and a lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 5-16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will to allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 1-16d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales again, but including 400 East Indian. A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans, at 3 13-16d.; and Arrivals were also 1-16d. lower in all positions, the extreme rates being 3⅞ for April and April-May deliveries, and 3 57-64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained quiet.

In New York, 7¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but July Futures were further five points lower, at 7·10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season and those in the two preceding years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts..	7,000	8,000	3,000
Four days' do.	32,000	40,000	11,400
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,672,000	6,537,000	5,656,100

Cotton here has become quiet in sympathy with the news from the ginning markets, and only a small business has transpired to-day, while prices may be called Rs. 2 per candy lower. Purchases for export have been only 600 bales, say 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 156; and Dhulia, at Rs. 155; 100 Compta, at Rs. 157‡; and 50 each of Akote, at 158‡; and Antnee, at Rs. 150; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, consisting of 300 Oojein, at Rs. 150; 150 each of Nugger, at Rs. 158½; and Verumgaum, at Rs. 161; and 100 each Veraval, at Rs. 147; Barsee, at Rs. 171; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 155‡ per candy.

WHEAT, from quiet, has now become dull in tone, and a very limited business has been done to-day for export, while prices have further receded one to one and a half anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-4-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„ 5-3-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	„ 4-13-0	„
Red Delhi	„ 4-9-0	„
Hard Yellow.....	„ 5-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-15-0	„
Hard Red	„ 4-14-0	„

SEEDS are quiet, and transactions have been upon a small scale to-day. *Linseed* has declined in value ¾ anna, say to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,956 bales.
Wheat.....	57,269 cwts.
Linseed	25,869 „
Rapeseed	18,923 „
Gingelly	1,541 „
Poppyseed	3,128 „
Groundnuts	3,552 „
Castorseed	1,387 „

FREIGHTS are weaker, but without actual change in rates. Liverpool, for May shipment, has been done at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE was firmer on opening this morning at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits and 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for Telegraphic, at which latter rate a fair enquiry sprang up, and rates gradually receded 1-16d., say, to 1s. 3‡d. for Demand, and to 1s. 3 7-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 3 13-32d. forward, at which only a moderate amount was placed, and the market closed with a quiet and weak feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....		1s. 3¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....		1s. 3 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Credits	Do.	1s. 3 7-16d.	„
Francs	Do.	1·62¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a slight reduction from yesterday's final rates for Fours, 107⅞ having been quoted for cash and the settlement, and 107⅞ for the 30th May account; but a firmer feeling set in before the close and the cash price left off at 107 13-16. For the other denomination, 104¼ is still quoted, nominally.

SHARES have been quiet, and prices are generally unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin left here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia, homeward bound, left Perim on the 27th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 28th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca sailed this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, APRIL 28.

H. M. S. Redbreast sailed for Scojehelles.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera ..... 3‡

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight ...	1 3 1-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	96‡
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	63‡
4½ per cent. „	66
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108‡
Bar Silver	39⅝

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m, of the 28th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
rkey	27	12	50 p.m.	7	29
ran	28	2	54 p.m.	...	14
.....	28	2	50 p.m.	...	7

e occupied in the transmission of messages to y during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 28th 892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
.....	..	49	—	3
.....	..	16	—	1
.....	..	19	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAHADHURJI—April 23, at Khanlala, Bai Manekbai, wife of Mr. Nasarwanji D. Bahadhurji and mother of Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji. Funeral this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock at her residence Mahalaxmee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEIN—April 13, at Lindley Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A Leghmere Mein, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

POGOSE—April 21, at Nowmahalla, Gwalior, John Pogose, son-in-law of the late Colonel Jacob, of H H Scindia's service, aged 85 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S message to the United States Senate upon the proposed conference on the Silver Question may mean much or little, but we are inclined to think that it will be interpreted in Europe as an indication that the United States Government intend to enter into the Conference in a sober, business-like spirit. The President who gave it clearly to be understood that he would veto free coinage proclaims his belief in the advantage of a fuller use of silver for coinage purposes, and promises to do all in his power to promote that end. It would be difficult to make a programme for an International Conference out of this declaration, but there is enough in it to assure Continental Governments that if they meet the United States delegates in conference they will not be invited to discuss any of the wilder schemes of the Silver Party. In New York people have resented the recent remark of the *Economist* that the suggestion of an International Conference has been made for political purposes, and that if England were to join it she would have to bribe the United States and the Latin Union. The *Economist* should know well enough that in past conferences, so far from the British delegates having any inducements to offer to the United States, they have invariably maintained an absolutely passive attitude; and that though nothing came of it the United States Government, at the Paris Conference of 1881, made a spontaneous offer to England—in which France was at once ready to concur—to adopt the 15½ to one ratio. The opportunity was passed by, and a Bombay financier wrote to Mr. Gladstone at the time, warning him that it would never present itself again. Certainly that ratio will never be again within our reach, and no one, having regard to the consequences which such a sudden reversion to an almost forgotten ratio would have now, would wish to see it. But the lessons of the past ought not to be lost on the Home Government, even though in their slavish obedience to a conventional economy they have for ever thrown away past opportunities. If this Conference should come off, we in India have a right to expect that the British delegates should not again be bound over to silence and inaction as the delegates at the two Paris conferences were. The New York *Commercial Bulletin*, which is free from all suspicion of being in league with the Silver Party, very reasonably says that all that the United States and the Latin Union ask for is that Germany and Great Britain should join the Conference in a sincere and genuine way, without expressing a predetermination to do nothing. It is this belief in the saving virtue of leaving things to take care of themselves which has already cost us so much. By this time, even at Whitehall, people must have begun to doubt if masterly inactivity spells salvation after all. We have given a more than fair trial to it, but those who still believe in it look around and try to count up the advantages which it has brought us.

For let it not be supposed that silver has yet touched the bottom. Now and then calculations are provided for us—all perfectly correct as arithmetical exercises, and equally incorrect from the point of view of mining finance—in which the lowest cost at which it will pay to produce silver is shown. A few years ago three and six pence an ounce was confidently named as the figure; lately half a crown has been named; and the Broken Hills silver, it is now said, can be turned out at a profit for two and a penny an ounce. But all calculations of this sort are even more useless than would be an attempt to name the lowest price at which a bushel of wheat can be produced—more useless because the calculation, in the case of silver, is complicated by the fact that silver is often a secondary product of mines primarily worked for gold. In the Great Comstock Lode in Nevada the gold is so easily worked that the silver might profitably be produced at a shilling an ounce or less. Thus there are mines of which it may almost be said that silver is a waste product, the price of which may be altogether independent of the cost of production. It is useless, therefore, to try to fix a low water-mark for silver by calculating the lowest price at which it will pay to produce the metal. This consideration should be the more frankly faced, because the time may not be far distant when the artificial support which has been given to silver by the Act of 1890 will be withdrawn. The unexpected demoralization and discrediting of the Silver Party in Congress which has attended the remarkable failure of that measure brings us within view of its repeal as one of the least unlikely eventualities in American politics. We prefer, rather to hint at than to describe what the effect of that would be upon the Indian exchanges. One thing is clear, that we should not be compensated by any greater fixity in exchange for the inconvenience and loss of having to trade upon an unmentionably low rupee. The fluctuations with the rupee "in the depths," would be as capricious and—supposing there was margin enough for them—as great as they are now that by the mercy of Providence it is still on the right side of a shilling. Now this is a consideration which, as Lord Brougham would have said, on our bended knees we would impress upon the notice of those clever people in Whitehall who preach currency sermons on the text "And the Devil shall take the hindmost." If the Home Government are going to resolve that England and India shall have neither art nor part in President Harrison's conference let them beforehand realize where we should be if the House of Representatives, in a panic at the large withdrawals of gold to Europe, were suddenly to repeal the Act of 1890, and pour an additional thirty-four million ounces of silver a year upon the market. Now this may come upon us any day; there are people in a good position for judging who have ceased to speak of it as a possible eventuality, and now regard it as a near probability. It may make all the difference to India—and to England as well—if this sudden change come about before or after an understanding has been arrived at between the United States and the great silver using nations in Europe—the difference between a broken and an unbroken fall at least. Before 1872 we could have contemplated any sudden unloading of silver upon the American market with equanimity. It would no more have disturbed the trade and currency relations between England and India than the sudden increases in the supply of gold at the close of the first half of this century affected the par of value between gold and silver. We do not know what proposals the United States Government mean to lay before the coming conference, but the stability of a conventional ratio through all vicissitudes in the supply of the precious metals has been demonstrated by seventy years' experience, and under the shelter of the same principle we might contemplate with equanimity the sudden cessation of the United States Treasury purchases.

There need be no misunderstanding as to the reasons for President Harrison's anxiety to confer with the European Governments upon this question. It is certainly not to oblige them that he wishes to meet them in conference. The present situation undoubtedly has its perils for the United States, as it has for us, and he is quite able to realize that independent action on the part of the Indian Government might bring these perils, latent at present, into an activity that would be seriously inconvenient for America. In his Budget for 1891 Sir David Barbour spoke of closing the Indian mints against silver as one of the measures of protection that would be available for the Government of India in the event of the United States Treasury ceasing to make its monthly purchases of four million and a half ounces of silver. It seemed to us at the time to be premature and to no practical purpose for an Indian Finance Minister to tell the Americans what would happen in the event of their leaving silver to take care of itself. It does not seem so now, for a contingency that seemed scarcely possible then has become highly probable to-day. Whatever Whitehall may think about it, people at Washington must be fully able to realize that India is now within measurable distance of the time when it may be necessary for her Government to stop the free coinage of silver. This is one of the considerations which have urged the American President to move for an international conference, and means ought to be found for impressing very strongly upon all whom it may concern that great though the risks and inconveniences of a suspension of free coinage may be, the Government of India are prepared to face them rather than drift along at the mercy of a ruinous uncertainty. The demand for some such course as this is growing, and we believe that if Sir David Barbour were to press the case for a partial closing of the mints upon the notice of the Secretary of State he would be strongly backed by public opinion. If the currency of India cannot be steadied by international agreement it must be steadied by the action of the Indian Government itself. We are aware of the objection that will be raised to a closing of the mints. The late Mr. Bagehot has stated them with his usual lucidity and force. But we are persuaded that if he had lived to see the situation in which we are placed to-day, and to contemplate as closely as we do the contingency of a market flooded with silver for which there is no demand either for industrial or currency purposes, he would have advised us to take all the risks attending a restriction of the currency, rather than the greater risks which attend upon leaving the currency to take its chance.

THE prosecution of the Anarchists in Paris, caught red-handed as they were, has had a very lame and impotent conclusion. Ravachol, who seems to be a French Deeming, revelling in crime, who confessed to three murders and as well as to complicity in the recent dynamite explosions, has been accorded "extenuating circumstances" by the jury, and he escapes with penal servitude for life. One of the four accomplices tried with him was also given the benefit of *circumstances attenuantes*, and escapes the guillotine. The other three are acquitted. The French press denounce the "cowardice" of the jury. The intention of the Government in introducing, and the Chambers in passing, a measure making the explosion of dynamite machines a capital offence was, of course, to bring the Anarchists to their senses by the infliction of the death sentence, even in cases where no lives were actually lost. The Public Prosecutor asked the jury to return a verdict—"free from all pity"—for the accused. This was a false note to strike, in making an appeal to a French or, indeed any, jury. No body of men care to take a step which they are informed in set phrase is pitiless and cruel. The explosion of a bomb in the *café* where Ravachol was arrested, and the death of the unfortunate proprietor, who was warned of his doom, is ascribed to the desire of the Anarchists to intimidate the jury. It may have had that object, and it may have had its influence on the absurd finding of attenuating circumstances. But it is not quite clear that the Anarchists would take much trouble to safeguard the life of Ravachol, who furnished the authorities with full particulars of their plans and methods, and rendered their cause doubly odious in the eyes of the world by connecting it with cold-blooded murders of which the motive was robbery. It seems strange that such an execrable villain was placed on his trial for complicity in the explosions, rather than as the principal in the murder of a mother and her daughter, in the hope of stealing the property they were known to have in the house. Not even a French jury would have deemed it necessary to take a merciful view of so sordid a crime; especially when it was not the first of the kind that could have been brought home to the accused. The announcement that there are now four hundred foreign Anarchists in London is not appreciably mitigated by the not wholly disinterested statement of one of them, that they will avoid any overt act which might excite the anger of the London public, lest they might be driven from the asylum in which they now find safety. Such a declaration will not necessarily be regarded as binding by the Ravachols of the band; nor it is one which even if affording a guarantee for good behaviour in London, will be considered by the citizens of Paris or Berlin as meeting all the requirements of the case.

OUR readers will remember that last year the committee appointed by the Government to select a site for the statue to Lord Reay drew up a report, suggesting that the statues of distinguished public men should be placed in accordance with a comprehensive scheme. It was proposed that the statues of former Governors should have sites in Churchgate Street, while the statues of Lord Cornwallis and the Marquis of Wellesley should be removed to the site now occupied by the Wellington Fountain, that Fountain being transferred to the Oval in front of the University Buildings and the High Court. Other statues, now in the Town Hall, would under the scheme be removed to the University Gardens, where they would certainly be more in evidence. Some doubts were entertained as to the power possessed by the Municipal Corporation to transfer the Fountain from its present to another site. In consequence of correspondence between the late President, Mr. George Cotton, and the Government on the subject, the opinion of the Advocate-General, Mr. Latham, was taken. The land on which the Fountain was erected was vested in the Commissioners and the Justices, and now in the Municipality. It was taken over by the Municipal Commissioner, in 1865, as a public monument, and in the Advocate-General's opinion the Municipality is now bound to preserve it as such. The Corporation cannot do anything to defeat the purpose for which the charge was reposed in them. But there has been no undertaking to maintain the Fountain on its original site. There is no reason why the Municipality should not for a sufficient cause alter the position of the Fountain, provided it be preserved as a public monument. If it were proposed by alteration of site or in any other manner, to destroy or impair the character of the Fountain as a public monument, the Government would, in the Advocate-General's opinion, be justified in interfering to insist on the performance of the undertaking on the faith of which the Fountain was entrusted to the predecessors of the Municipality. This opinion justifies the protest made by Colonel Merewether and others some three years ago, against the somewhat hasty proposal to "abolish" the Wellington Fountain, on the plea that it obstructs the thoroughfare—which just thereabouts is nearly a quarter of a mile across. The proposal of the Sites Committee that the Fountain be transferred to another and in many respects a better site, meets with general approval. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to give the Fountain when re-erected in the Oval the elevation which it now lacks.

THE death-rate in Bombay over the week ending Tuesday last is the highest on record during the past twelve years. Not less than 663 persons, equal to a death-rate of 40·05 per annum per thousand of the population, have died. Two hundred-and-thirty-four of these deaths were from fevers, while phthisis and chest affections together account for not less than a hundred-and-fifty-three, small-pox and measles being only about the average of the past few months. Mandvi and Bhuleshwar have been the most unhealthy districts, and the deaths have principally occurred amongst the low-caste Hindus and Musalmans. The last week when the mortality registered was over forty, was that ending the 16th March, 1880, the exact figures being 43·09. The two previous weeks the rate was 41·31 and 42·36 respectively. It is satisfactory to learn that there is every probability of the mortality falling during the current week, for whereas the wind all last week was north to north-east, this week it has been south to south-west, and it is noticeable that throughout the hot season the prevalence of the north wind has always been followed by an increased number of deaths. Apart from this the season has so far been remarkably trying, and comparatively few people have escaped colds or fever.

WE are glad to see that the proposal to start a sanitarium, near Nasik Road Station, to which women and children from the Bombay Hospitals may be sent as convalescent is on a fair way to be carried out. The subscription list, which appears in another column, amounts already to Rs. 17,615; and we have no doubt that the scheme will receive the support of all classes of the community now that it has been so successfully launched. In cases like the present, where an extensive building site has been placed at the disposal of the committee, the plan of erecting a number of small cottages, each standing in its own separate compound, is one peculiarly suited to the necessities of this country. We hope that subscriptions will be forthcoming, as a large sum will be required to carry out this much needed charity on the lines suggested by the committee. Prospectuses containing excellent plans and sketches of the proposed buildings can be obtained from either of the honorary secretaries or the treasurer.

IT is now finally settled that H. H. the Gaekwar proceeds to Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Rome, on the 7th May. His Highness will be accompanied by her Highness the Maharanee. Dr. Nevins, the physician to his Highness, goes in advance by to-morrow's mail to make arrangements for their Highnesses on arrival. The Maharaja's children will remain till the rains at Lanowli, where his Highness is now staying.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nawab, under the command of Captain John Carson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, reports that during the voyage from Calcutta to Colombo she experienced fine weather; from Colombo to Allepey, strong westerly winds and unsettled weather; from Allepey to Mangalore, strong southerly winds, rain and general unsettled weather; thence to Bombay light southerly winds, and fine with strong S. W. swells.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, a Special Jury convicted Raghoo Malaria of having, on the 20th instant, in a chawl, at Mahim, committed the double murder of his wife, Gopee, and her paramour, named Ruckma Narayen. The jury were not unanimous, seven of their number finding the prisoner guilty, and three of them recommending him to mercy. Bearing these circumstances in mind, the presiding Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, sentenced the prisoner to transportation for life.

YESTERDAY his Lordship Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, paid his last visit to the Church of Our Lady of Mount at Bandora, where a large congregation was present to welcome his Lordship. At 6-30 a.m., there was a Thanksgiving Mass, sung by his Lordship. After Divine Service, the congregation flocked around their Pastor, and wished his Lordship *bon voyage*. At about 10 a.m. his Lordship paid a visit to the Convent of St. Joseph, and was warmly received by the Sisters. His Lordship also paid a visit to the new Church of Mount Carmel, where a hearty welcome was accorded him by the fishermen parishioners. His Lordship after inspecting the church paid a visit to the house of Mr. Sebastian Namori to see Mr. Joseph Albuquerque, a carpenter, who is dangerously ill. After a few words of exhort

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANARCHIST JOURNALISTS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Mowbray, the publisher, and Mr. Nicholl, the editor, of the Anarchist paper *Commonweal*, have been committed for trial.

FOREIGN ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

It has been ascertained by the police that there are no less than four hundred foreign Anarchists at present in London.

A French Anarchist who was yesterday interviewed in London by a member of the Press declared that the foreign Anarchists would avoid exciting the anger of the Londoners lest they should forfeit the asylum they now found in the Metropolis.

ARREST OF ANARCHISTS IN ITALY.

LEGHORN, APRIL 27.

Thirty Anarchists were arrested here to-day.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Woman's Suffrage Bill was rejected on its second reading by a majority of twenty-two votes.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the Bill.

THE DERBY FAVORITE.

Orme has been scratched for the Two Thousand Guineas.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

BERLIN, APRIL 27.

Major Wissmann has started for Zanzibar to command the expedition which is to place a steamer on Lake Tanganyika.

EUROPEANS IN THE SIAMESE CABINET.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 27.

M. Jacquemyns, a Belgian Jurist, has been appointed Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FIRE AT A THEATRE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.

A fire took place, last night, at the Central Theatre, Philadelphia. On the alarm being raised a terrible scene took place, the audience fighting madly in their endeavours to reach the exits.

Seventy were badly injured and many blinded for life by burns. Six of the performers are missing.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 28.

The Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 22nd April left Suez, at 3 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 28.

Local meetings of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will not be held during the present year as the general consensus of opinion is that a regimental meeting, held under regimental management, is more easily and economically worked, is more popular with men and gives regimental officers a freer hand in encouraging their men in any particular detail of musketry, in which they are weak ; and, secondly, that funds cannot be found for both local and regimental meetings. The whole question will be, again, submitted to the Rifle Association council at the close of the present year, meantime rules and bye-laws relating to the local meetings are suspended.

LORD WENLOCK ON RELIEF WORK WAGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

Replying to an address in Anantapur, H. E. the Governor alluded to the statement that many labourers were hanging back from relief works in consequence of the smallness of the Government wages. His Excellency contended that the wage was amply sufficient, and said that he had given the question his closest attention in the different parts of the Presidency and found that the coolies had worked satisfactorily for months on the wages allowed. His Excellency found that the Anantapur District Railway offered four annas per day, but could not get men to work at that rate which seemed to show that the people were not so badly off as represented in some quarters. The Governor also contended that the task set for coolies was not too heavy. The Government was anxious to see everything done that could be possibly done for the alleviation of distress. The subject was receiving the most anxious and careful consideration of the Government.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

We regret to learn, says the *Morning Post*, that that sporting Prince the Maharaja of Patiala has had a bad accident at polo. His Highness was thrown heavily through his pony slipping, and it was at first feared that fatal results would ensue, as the Maharaja was unconscious for three hours. The sufferer is, according to the last reports, progressing favourably.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON.

The *Morning Post* states that Colonel Conway-Gordon has asked to be permitted to resign the service.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS GILGIT RIVER.

The suspension bridge thrown across the Gilgit river by Captain Aylmer, R. E., is described as a triumph of art and ingenuity.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD AND LEAD STRATUMS.

The officers of the Geological Survey, who were out recently with the columns north of Bhamo, are reported to have found exceedingly valuable deposits of gold and lead.

DEATH OF MR. CROMMELIN BROWN.

The *Pioneer* announces the death at Delhi, on Wednesday, from cholera, of Mr. John Crommelin Brown, B. C. S., M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Civil and Sessions Judge of the Delhi Division. The deceased officer joined the Bengal Service in 1871.

THE SAFETY OF LOYAL TRIBESMEN IN THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

The Government of India, taking advantage of General Sir Wm. Lockhart's presence in Simla, will consider the most effectual means of supporting the loyal tribesmen on the Black Mountain against Hashim Ali. The safety of the Hazara Border is of great importance, and it is believed it can be secured by breaking up Ibrahim Khan, the headman of the Hasanzai clan.

THE RAJA OF SIKKIM.

The Raja of Sikkim, according to the latest information which has reached the Government of India, is still at Dhankata, the head-quarters of the Nepalese district, whose Governor it was that sent the troops to arrest the Raja in his flight. The Raja's intention was to make his way through Eastern Nepal round Kindchinjunga by way of Walung where he was stopped. Dhankata is south of Walung, and is almost due east of Darjiling. The arrest was made on April 1. News takes long to travel in Nepal, so Bir Shamsher, the Minister of Napal, was only able to inform the British Resident at Khatmandu of the occurrence a day or two ago. The Raja of Sikkim is thus in safe keeping, and it only remains for the Government of India to decide whether he is to be left to rule the State from which he fled, or to be deposed in favour of some Prince less susceptible to foreign and domestic influence, and more in accord with the national party in Sikkim.

TRAGEDIES IN BOMBAY.

A MAN MURDERED ON THE ESPLANADE.

A shocking tragedy took place on the Esplanade, close by the Alexandra Girls' School, yesterday morning, a Mahomedan mendicant being found lying dead on the footpath. The circumstances under which the man came by his death are shrouded in mystery, but from the position in which the body was found lying the case points to one of murder. It was just at dawn yesterday morning that a Parsee saw the body of the deceased lying on the footpath in a pool of blood, with a large stone lying on his right side near the head. The Parsee reported the matter to the police, and immediately afterwards Superintendent Macdermott and Inspector Sandford came on the spot to make enquiries into the matter. It appeared that the deceased was a mendicant, and had no fixed residence. He begged in the Fort during the day, and at night he slept in the open air on the Esplanade. It is reported, although the truth of the story cannot be vouched for, that he had a quarrel with several fellow-mendicants, on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was only clad in trousers, his cap, waist-cloth, and dhotur, being found lying near his head, all stained with blood. The police took charge of the clothes and stone, which weighs about 30 lbs. One strange fact connected with the tragedy is that though there were many persons lying in the open air near by, they say they heard no noise and no cries. The bedding on which the dead man was accustomed to lie was missing, but biddees and other things in his pockets were untouched. An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, but after the body had been identified the inquest was adjourned until Monday next, to enable the police to make enquiries into the matter, and to allow the Police Surgeon to ascertain whether the wound could be self-inflicted or not. From the evidence of the one witness examined it appeared that the deceased was addicted to drink and that he was seen staggering on Wednesday afternoon, apparently under the influence of liquor. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney :—

Caitan Paul deposed that he was a mendicant, and had known the deceased by sight for the last two years. The deceased was also a mendicant. He had no fixed residence, and slept on the Esplanade. He had no bodily defect. He was addicted to drink and smoked *ganja*. On Wednesday afternoon whilst he was sitting under a tree, near the Standard Building, he saw the deceased alive. He was going in the direction of Hornby Row. He was drunk and staggering. There was nobody with him. Witness did not know as to what has become of the deceased's bedding.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Monday next.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Early yesterday morning, the body of what appeared to be of a newly-born child was found lying on the shore at the Kennedy Sea Face. Police inquiry did not result in the discovery of the mother of the unfortunate child, or of who left it on the shore, and the Coroner yesterday ordered the body to be disposed of without an inquest.

WHITE LOTUS DAY.

The eighth of May next will be the anniversary of Madame Blavatsky's death, and Colonel Olcott, president of the Society, has issued a recommendation to all sections and branches of the Society throughout the world that they should "meet annually on the anniversary day, and in some simple unsectarian, yet dignified way, avoiding all slavish adulation and empty compliments, express the general feeling of loving regard for her who brought the chart of the climbing path which leads to the summits of knowledge." This anniversary day is to be known among Theosophists as "White Lotus Day," a suitable designation, as the lotus is *par excellence* an occult flower. Following out the wish expressed by H. P. B. in her will some of the Theosophists will assemble at the head-quarters on the before-mentioned day and read a chapter from Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" and (extracts from) *Bhagavatgita*. Brief addresses will also be made by the chairman of the meeting and others. Food will be given to the poor fishermen of Adyar and their families. The convention hall is to be decorated with white lotus flowers. It is expected that this day will be kept throughout the Society all the world over, for the feeling in the Society for H. P. B. is one of the strongest affection, while all members will endeavour to avoid any sort of blind worship, though feeling that H. P. B. brought to many, as Colonel Olcott puts it, "the chart of the climbing path leading to those summits where knowledge can be found at last."

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. F. R. E. Lock, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel J. B. Lyon, C.I.E., I.M.S., has been permitted to retire from the service.

Colonel H. B. Jacob, Staff Corps, has been granted leave for one year to proceed out of India, on medical certificate.

Lieut. J. F. White, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for four months, on private affairs.

Second-Lieut. H. G. P. Beville, 2nd Batn Suffolk Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The services of Veterinary Captain J. K. Grainger, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Captain H. F. E. Hodges, Indian Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Conductor A. Lawson, Military Works Department' Bombay, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate.

Captain H. C. E. Cave, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for six months.

Major W. H. Lyster, Staff Corps, Commandant, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year to proceed out of India, on private affairs.

Major R. E. D. Rielly, Indian Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Captain S. G. Avetoom, Indian Medical Service, have each been granted six months' leave, on medical certificate.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. J. Mobney, Barrack Branch, Military Works Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Second Lieutenants F. S. Walker, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, H. W. Barthon, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, and O. M. J. da Costa, 21st Hussars, have been appointed probationers for the Indian Staff Corps.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Rain fell at a large number of inland stations in Madras on the 24th and 25th instant. The largest fall was 1·70 inch at Vellore on Monday. Parts of Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore have received amounts varying from a few cents to three quarters of an inch.

The vine industry of Bashahr, in the Punjab, which was once of importance, has been declining of late years owing to a disease having attacked the old vines. Mr. Coldstream, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, is, however, taking measures to revive the industry, and has secured a large number of cuttings for the State.

The Tibetans are unlikely to give any trouble even if the Raja of Sikkim has elected to make his way to their country. The punishment they received at General Graham's hands at the Jelap-la Pass was so terribly severe, observes a contemporary, that they will be chary of risking a repetition of the experience. Captain Bower, during his recent exploration, found that the lesson given had been taken to heart, and the power of the Government of India was fully appreciated.

The annual general meeting of the Hyderabad Race Club was held at the United Service Club, Secunderabad, on Saturday evening. The attendance was somewhat meagre, but this was of little consequence as the business was more or less of a formal character. The accounts for the past year were duly passed. The Stewards of last year, with the exception of those of the 7th Hussars, who have left Secunderabad, were re-elected. Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., who so admirably conducted the duties of honorary secretary last season during Major P. Gough's absence, was unanimously elected honorary secretary for the current year.

In the course of the inquiry into the affairs of the Himalaya Bank on Monday, Mr. Munton admitted that though he became a director, in 1886, he and the other directors did not meet till four years later. In 1890, the directors began to interest themselves actively in the Bank's affairs ; but they feared to suspend Mr. Moss, the manager. The reason for this timidity was that Mr. Moss enjoyed the public confidence, and the directors knew that the Bank was shaky. It was also elicited that a dividend of ten per cent. was declared upon July 16th, 1890, though the auditors' half-yearly report was dated some two months later.

Dr. Corkery, Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, who is shortly to quit India for England on long leave, is evidently very popular at Sukkur. Arrangements are in progress to give an *alfresco* dance in his honour and also a concert at the Railway Institute, the chief performers in which will be some of the North-Western Railway officials. A gold watch or valuable ring is also to be presented to him as a souvenir. Dr. Corkery has never spared himself to go out in the most inclement weather to attend to the humblest cases, and his unvarying courtesy, and the kind-heartedness and professional skill displayed, have gained for him a reputation which no previous medical man in Sukkur has ever attained.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week, ending April 26, was 663, giving a death-rate of 40·05 per annum per thousand as against 31·25 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·81 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 234 died from fevers ; 31, small-pox ; 81, phthisis ; 32, measles ; 3, cholera ; 20, diseases of the nervous system ; 72, affections of the respiratory organs ; 22, diarrhœa ; 13, dysentery ; 30, still-born ; 46, old age and debility ; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 35 ; Brahmin, 25 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste, 287 ; Hindu outcaste, 83 ; Musalman, 172 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 12 ; Eurasian 1 ; European, 6 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 308 as against 266 the corresponding period of last year, and 277 the average over the past five years.

The elaborate catalogue of the coins in the Lahore Museum, prepared by Mr. C. J. Rodgers of Amritsar, writes the *Pioneer*, has now been published by the Punjab Government. The collection, we understand, chiefly consists of the coins which have been obtained by Mr. Rodgers from money-changers' shops in the Punjab bazaars. These money-changers are almost always Hindus, who will never destroy a coin with an image on it. They are descended from a long line of ancestors engaged in the same line of business. Whenever rulers changed and a new coinage was issued, it was to the village money-changer that men resorted in order to dispose of the coins that were no longer current. The hoarded coins also, which are constantly being dug up at the present day, often find their way into the hands of this middleman in spite of Government resolutions to the contrary. The consequence is that in out-of-the-way towns and villages, where the coin-hunter has not yet found his way, the money-changers' shops are still the most fertile source of ancient coins, and the collection which Mr. Rodgers has been able to get together from them is a fine one. The interest of ancient coins, apart from the collectors' mania for amassing curiosities, lies in the help they afford in filling up blanks in the history of the rulers of the country. One of the first acts of every fresh sovereign, on assuming the reins of Government, was to issue a coinage of his own. The record, therefore, that is enshrined in a large collection of the ancient coins is very valuable, though it is only occasionally that numismatists are able to extract anything of interest which has not already been ascertained from other sources. In any case, the first step towards exploiting whatever information is to be gathered from them, about the rulers in whose reigns they were coined, is to arrange and catalogue them systematically. This Mr. Rodgers has done, and done well, and his work therefore will be of much assistance to future investigators of the subject, though the ordinary reader may find little to interest him in the obscure inscriptions with which the work bristles.

The water scarce at Secunderabad appears to have been more imaginary than real. The authorities find that there is a sufficient supply in the Hoossain Saugor tank for some time to come. But, so far as Secunderabad is concerned, this tank is at a very inconvenient distance for those residing in the eastern quarter of the Cantonment, where the wells have failed. Though the wells in the North and South station are nearly dry, there is a fair supply of water still available in the tanks within easy distance of the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry lines. The work of cleaning and deepening wells is still being vigorously proceeded with by the Cantonment Committee.

The illness from which Prince Alfred of Edinburgh has been suffering for nearly three weeks is of a serious nature, and it causes great anxiety, because H. R. H. has always been delicate. Under the most favourable circumstances Prince Alfred is likely to be more or less of an invalid for several months to come. The Prince's illness excites much interest in Germany, because, in the event of a fatal issue, the Duke of Connaught would become the ultimate heir of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the new Member for East Worcestershire, is strikingly like his father the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. He is taller and of lighter complexion, but the resemblance is otherwise remarkable. The father frequently uses an eye-glass, the son seems to be also short-sighted. In subscribing the parliamentary roll he put his face down quite close to the parchment. Nor is the difference of age between father and son strikingly apparent, for while the new Member is youthful in appearance the Right Hon. Member for West Birmingham, though in his fifty-sixth year, has still a head of jet-black hair and a remarkably young-looking figure.

On March 10 trial was made at the Cockerill works at Seraing, in Belgium of a new quick-firing gun of 57mm. (2·24in.) of 36 calibres in length, designed by the Nordenfelt Company, of Paris. This gun is intended for a steamship of the Congo State. The breech mechanism, with eccentric screw, is of remarkable simplicity, and nine rounds were fired, says the *Belgique Militaire*, in 18 seconds. After full trials, every part of the gun was examined, and no defect was traced. The royal foundry had, however, previously tested the gun up to a pressure of 2,961 atmospheres without any appreciable variation of the diameters, or any weakness appearing in the breech. The mean initial velocity, with regulation charges for guns of the same calibre, was 1,427 feet.

Gambling on the Riviera is by no means confined to the Principality of Monaco, many clubs, where there is practically no limit either to stakes or credit, being nothing more than gambling rooms of the worst order. One important club in Nice in particular, writes the correspondent of the *Standard*, is remarkable for high play, and its shares are at a large premium. The other evening, in this same so-called "club," a player who is said to have been losing heavily this year at Monaco staked and lost two consecutive coups of forty thousand francs and sixty-five thousand francs respectively. This was at baccarat. The club is the best known in Nice, and as every facility is held out to persons to belong to it, there is little need of a journey to Monte Carlo.

For the two last Trafalgar veterans to die within a week of one another is a curious coincidence. Scarcely have we time to notice the end of Louis Cartigny, who was in his 101st year, and served in 1805 on board the Redoubtable, than the news comes from Spain of the death of a fellow-centenarian who shared his honour in having been present at Trafalgar. The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—At San Fernando, in the hospital for naval pensioners, died this week (ending April 2) Don Gaspar Costela y Vasquez, the last survivor of the Spanish sailors who were present at the Battle of Trafalgar. Born in 1787, the veteran was 105 years old, and preserved his mental faculties to the last days of his life. He was always proud of relating his adventures in the famous sea fight.

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, in an article on the Immigration question in the *North American Review* admits that it is impossible to make a character-standard for the immigrant a passport to the privilege of landing upon American soil, but he thinks a simple test of intelligence is practicable and could be enforced. He suggests that an Act of Congress requiring all immigrants over fifteen years of age, as a condition before embarking for the United States, to appear before the American Consul and receive from him a certificate to be presented on arrival, that the party intending to emigrate to the United States could read and write his native language, would be in itself to some extent a guaranty of character. It would, he observes, naturally restrict the number of immigrants, but it would improve their quality and furnish fewer inmates for our prisons and poor-houses.

Is the classic phrase, "Would you be surprised to hear ?" which, thanks to Lord, then Sir John, Coleridge, became so familiar to the jurors in the Tichborne ejectment suit, to be for ever banished from the armoury of the professional cross-examiner ? It would seem so ; for it can hardly survive the severe condemnation of Mr. Justice Denman. Counsel in a case at the Birmingham Assizes having ventured to put a question to a witness in this now historical form, Mr. Justice Denman sternly observed, "Don't say, 'Would you be surprised to hear ?' You may have some facts on which you are prepared to cross-examine, but I don't think it makes it at all better to say, 'Would you be surprised to hear ?' It does not matter to the case (added his Lordship) whether or not he is surprised to hear anything, and I never allow that form of question."

General Pierron, under the title of "*La Defense des Frontieres de la France*," has compiled a most valuable and very interesting treatise on the subject indicated by the title. The first volume contains no less than 832 pages foolscap, two-thirds in small print, so that the amount of matter to be digested is decidedly formidable, so much so that nothing but the method and judgment displayed in the arrangement would embolden the average reader to make any conscientious effort to study the subject as it deserves. The first volume treats of—1. Strategic Deployment on the Franco-Spanish Frontier ; 2. Strategic Deployment on the Franco-German Frontier. The general arrangement of the subject in the latter case embraces precautionary measures to be taken in case of a war with Germany with short or long notice ; the "Necessity for making diplomatic action march hand in hand with that of the military authorities following which are comparisons of the respective populations, resources, finances, and national characteristic of the two countries. We commend the work to the notice of our readers, deferring for the present a fuller consideration of some of its details.

English tourists in France who marvel at the patience with which Frenchmen endure the old-fashioned octroi duties payable at the gates of all cities, as well as of many villages will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that there, are at least two great cities in England where this antiquated nuisance exists. In Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle, according to Mr. R. H. Rew's paper in the *Journal of the Agricultural Society* it is customary to levy charges which are substantially the same as the octroi of the Continent, being, in fact, tolls on all goods, cattle, carts, waggons, &c., passing into or out of the towns from the adjacent districts. They are known as "through" or "gate" tolls, and traces of similar charges under the name of street toll and passage toll are to be found at Cambridge and Dorchester. At Carlisle, in addition to the market tolls and stallages, the corporation is entitled to what are known as "shire" and "gates" tolls leviable upon all goods taken into or out of the city of Carlisle or the country of Cumberland. The latter is now represented by a lump sum of £615 paid by way of commutation by the railway companies, and from the former a sum of about £1,400 is obtained annually. At Newcastle, the through toll is very similar, the main difference as compared with Carlisle being that its proceeds are much more valuable. The amount received at Newcastle for through toll in one year amounts, it it appears, to nearly £7,000, and the cost of its collection and other charges come to £1,243, leaving a balance which goes in aid of the general rate of the city.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, who has been spending part of the winter at a villa between Beaulieu and Monte Carlo, has recently been under treatment for the relief of a painful malady that has long been a source of anxiety to his friends. The result has been successful, and Dr. Fagge, under whose care Sir Arthur has been, hopes that in a few days he will be able to resume the work he is now engaged on, and that he will return to England completely restored to health.

American railway managers are now working hard to realise, in time for the World's Fair at Chicago, their dream of running a train from New York to that city in sixteen or seventeen hours. With regard to increased risk of accident, it is asserted there is no source of danger existing in a train running sixty miles an hour which does not exist in exactly the same proportion in one running forty. Some managers are even inclined to believe that some dangers would be more likely to be overcome by the greater speed : the faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

If Paris is ever besieged again, remarks a Paris correspondent, it will, in all probability be spared the horrors of famine. A committee appointed jointly by the Minister of War and the Municipal Council has just approved a scheme for building large stores for preserving supplies of frozen meat. Paris in time of war needs 620 tons of meat a day. At this rate all the flocks of sheep and herds of oxen that could be brought together at the last moment would last but a few weeks, and it might be impossible to feed them. The stores about to be erected will contain even in time of peace large supplies of meat, and immediately upon a declaration of war will receive 30,000 tons of beef and mutton. This represents fifty days' full rations or 100 days' half rations. The forts around Paris have sufficient food to last three years. No war is likely to last this length of time.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's room, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Vice-President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced, and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

FOR THE LIBRARY.

From the Geographical Society of Berlin—Verhandlungen Band XIX., 1892, No. 2 and 3.

From the Anthropological Society of Berlin—Zeitschrift for Ethnology Band XXVI. 1891 No. 6.

From Josep Baer and Co., catalogue No. 419 and 420.

From the Asiatic Society of Bengal—Journal Vol. LX., Part 1., No. 3, 1891 with the proceedings No. 9 for November and No. 10 for December 1891.

The Secretary then read a paper on funeral rites and ceremonies by Mr. Kedernath Basu. The author re-numerated several ways in which different peoples treat their dead bodies because it is repugnant to their feelings to leave the dead unprovided for in the next world. The funeral ceremonies were the outcome, he said, of the feeling for the future provisions of the deceased, and the primitive man believed that the shade, spirit, &c. which leaves the body at death, wanders about on the rocks, through the forests, over the mountains, still feeling the same wants and desires and the passions which formerly animated it. It is, therefore, the practice to provide the dead with all the necessaries of life. The paper will appear in full in the Society's Journal. The two other papers, on some superstions prevalent in Bengal and on vestiges of moon-worship in Behar and Bengal, by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, were also read. They will also be published in extenso in the Society's Journal.

A vote of thanks to the contributors of the above papers having been duly recorded, the proceedings then closed.

LIFE IN THE GORGEOUS EAST.

Not long ago a sketch of the life of a Deputy Commissioner was published in a "Traveller's Tale." To get an accurate view, however, of the life of this high official we must refer the seeker after truth to a short exercise in one of the new Orient Readers, which Mr. Eric Robertson, M.A., late vice-principal of the Government College, Lahore, publishes through Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Under the heading "A European Gentleman in India," he writes :—

"1. I suppose you would like me to tell you a little about the Deputy-Commissioner, and his daily work.

2. He gets up pretty early in the morning, and drinks some tea, and eats some buttered toast ; then bathes, and puts on his clothes. His principal clothes are a white linen shirt, and a pair of trousers, and a waistcoat, and a coat, and a necktie. On his feet he wears woollen socks, and leather boots.

3. When he is dressed and has prayed, he calls for his saddle-horse and goes for a ride round the race-course. This is his morning exercise, and makes the blood circulate properly in his veins.

4. When he comes back from his ride, he throws the reins of the horse to the groom, and enters his private office, where he writes letters till about ten o'clock in the forenoon. Then he breakfasts, eating eggs and dall and rice and curried fish and hashed mutton, and bread and butter and jam. He drinks tea or coffee.

5. The Deputy-Commissioner then drives off in his buggy to his public office. There he has a court, in which he finds many people who have been quarrelling or doing evil, all waiting for him to judge them. It takes him most of his day to settle the cases that thus come before him.

6. He has also to give a great many orders and sign a great many letters about the general management of his district ; for he is supposed to look after the welfare of the people of his district in all particulars. If the streets of the city are not kept properly clean, he has to put things right. If the bakers are not baking good bread, or the milk-sellers not giving good measure, it is his business to interfere.

7. About five o'clock this gentleman drives home and puts on his flannel clothes, and goes out with a wooden kind of bat called a racket, to play tennis in the gardens. Then he returns home and bathes and has his dinner, which is just like a large breakfast.

8. Then he prays again and goes to bed and sleeps very soundly, having worked his brain hard most of the day, and having given his body sufficient exercise also."

By this you may know the Deputy Commissioner

THE PANTHER ACCIDENT IN THE DECCAN.

The following is a detailed account of the recent encounter with a panther near Hingoli, which eventually resulted in the death of Lieutenant A.L. Harries, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. The deceased officer, accompanied by two duffadars of his regiment, proceeded on a shooting expedition on the 14th inst. He wounded a panther, which immediately knocked down one of the beaters. The panther, without hurting the beater in the slightest, then slunk off into some long grass. The coolies after this mishap refused to beat any more, so Lieutenant Harries, accompanied by Duffadar Lal Mir Khan and Lance-duffadar Mahomed Kassim, followed up the trail on foot. Suddenly the brute sprang out at close quarters to Lieutenant Harries, who had only time to fire a snap shot. The bullet failed to stop the infuriated beast, which seized him by the left forearm and threw him to the ground. Duffadar Lal Mir Khan, seeing the critical position of Lieutenant Harries, in the most plucky manner seized the panther with both arms round the neck and pulled it off. The brute turned on his new assailant, knocking him down and biting him severely on the right breast. At this moment Duffadar Mahomed Kassim ran up, armed with an iron spear, and struck the panther on the back. It let go its hold of the Duffadar and attacked Mahomed Kassim, but the latter again struck the beast on the head, knocking out an eye. The panther turned tail, pursued by Mahomed Kassim. Lieutenant Harries, having recovered himself, shouted to the Lance-duffadar to desist from following the panther and succeeded in shooting it as it was slinking away Lieutenant Harries then cauterized Lal Mir Khan's wounds and afterwards his own. The party then rode into Hingoli, a distance of 17 miles. The next day fever and blood-poisoning set in, and although every effort was made by the medical officers at Hingoli to save his life, the unfortunate officer died on the sixth day. Lieutenant Harries was greatly beloved by all ranks in the regiment, and had endeared himself to every one in the station by his frank and genial disposition. His death has caused a gloom which will not readily be dispelled. All are glad to be able to state that the brave Duffadar Lal Mir Khan, although severely wounded, is at present progressing well.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The London correspondent of the *Hindu*, commenting on the repudiation of Mr. Hume's circular by the London Congress Committee, says :—

The language used in the Resolution is undoubtedly strong. Evidently, the Committee felt that it was necessary they should speak out with great plainness. How Mr. Hume will take it it is hard to say. You will see that the names of all the members of the Committee are attached to the repudiation with the exception of the Chairman's. Sir William Wedderburn, I understand, was not present at the meeting, as he is staying at Pau, for Lady Wedderburn's health ; he does not return to London until after Mr. Hume has reached this city. I presume that a meeting of the Committee will be held soon after their arrival. No doubt there will be considerable curiosity in India as to the course which may be taken by the Committee on the one hand and Mr. Hume on the other. Also as to whether the Committee will be unanimous. It is not, I believe, known what Sir William Wedderburn's views on the matter are. But the very terms of the Committee's Resolution make it quite clear that the position they have taken up is one from which they cannot recede. The other side of the matter is of a not less resolute character. It goes without saying that Mr. Hume would not have published such things as have appeared over his signature unless he were deeply, nay, solemnly, convinced of the wisdom and the necessity for speaking out. Believing what he does he cannot keep silent. What will be the outcome ? A split in the Congress camp in England ? God forbid. Here, if anywhere, the battle for Indian freedom and Indian progress has to be fought. Division in the ranks would be deplorable indeed. I, for one, hope that a *modus vivendi* between the two parties may be found. But how it is to be brought about passes my anticipations.

The privilege leave for three months, granted to Lieut. H. D. Merewether, has been commuted retrospectively into special leave, on urgent private affairs, for five months.

MR. BABER'S CASE.

At the Madras Criminal Sessions, on Tuesday morning, Mr. E. L. M. Baber, of the Revenue Survey Department, pleaded guilty to the first charge brought against him of misappropriating a sum of public money amounting to Rs. 523-1-4, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, an accomplice in the crime, namely his own clerk, being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. As regards the three other charges against the prisoners no evidence was tendered by the Crown Prosecutor, who considered that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met by the sentence the Judge would pass on the first charge. Considering the heinousness of the offence in the eyes of the law and the maximum amount of imprisonment with which it is punishable, the sentence passed on Mr. Baber must be considered an extraordinarily light one. The Judge, however, very properly took into consideration the three months' imprisonment which had already been undergone by the prisoner and the very serious consequences which the sentence entailed on him outside the Court, namely, the loss of position both in Government service and in society and the forfeiture of pension after a long period of 22 years as a public servant. As regards the offence itself little comment is necessary. Mr. Baber has nobody but himself to blame for the degraded position in which he finds himself to-day. If he had remained honest, he would doubtless have sunk lower and lower into debt ; but debt is no crime, and however much his liabilities increased he might still have preserved his self-respect. In a weak moment he succumbed to temptation, became a criminal, and must bear the consequences. Still for all that it is impossible not to feel some pity for the offender. If all that Mr. Wedderburn urged in his behalf be true the force of circumstances was very strong against him. Mr. Baber entered the Service in 1868 on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. From 1868 to 1872 he drew Rs. 325. From 1872 to 1876 he drew Rs. 425. From 1876 to 1886 he drew Rs. 550, and from 1886 to 1891 Rs. 750. His pay was amply sufficient to support a single man, but it appears that Mr. Baber had not only to support himself, he had also to support a widowed mother and a sister. He had also to pay for his sister's marriage expenses in 1875, and up till 1885 he alone supported his mother, his brother, Colonel Baber, for some reason or another, being unable to assist him in this family arrangement up to that time. In 1876 he paid his mother's debts and enabled her to proceed to England. He then, for the first time, got into debt on his own account, and from 1876 to 1885 he had occasion to borrow money to remit to his mother in England. Debt once incurred had a way of increasing, and in 1887 Government came to know about his embarrassed position and in 1889 suspended him. Mr. Baber, however, was able to arrange with his creditors. He applied to his brother, Colonel Baber, who responded to the application and took over the family debt. Finally, in 1890, Mr. Baber arranged with his creditors and entered into a deed by which he agreed to pay Rs. 450 per month to his creditors through Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. This he did till August, 1891, when unfortunately for him Col. Baber died and the result was that the family debt again fell on Mr. Baber's shoulders. The result was that the arrangement not having been drawn up with a view to possible contingencies, the creditors were able to and did obtain an attachment against the rest of his salary, with the result that the whole of his pay was seized. This put him into a terrible position, and he was unable to throw up his post and say he would not pay, because he had a wife and two children to support. Such, briefly, is the story of the embarrassments which led Mr. Baber to commit the crime for which he has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Although it contains no excuse for the crime, few people will deny that it contains extenuating circumstances which thoroughly justified the Judge in taking a lenient view of the amount of punishment required.—*Madras Mail.*

THE OPERATIONS IN LUSHAI.

The following are further details from the official account of Mr. McCabes entry into Lalbura :—

"With the intention of causing the Lushais to believe that our destination was Bungtaya, and not Poi Boi, we sent a strong party in the former direction. The Lushais were in force and held three stockades, from which they were driven in force, and pursued till dark. At 8 P.M. we started for Poi Boi, the force under the command of Captain Loch consisting of 225 frontier police, with Lieutenants Tytler, Roddy and Johnston; 75 sepoys of the 18th Bengal Infantry with Lieutenant Elwards, and 240 coolies with baggage ammunition and three days' supplies : Mr. Sweet Executive Engineer, accompanying the party.

"The enemy had been completely deceived by our feint, as we did not see a single Lushai till we reached the Tuirini river at 9 a.m. on the 13th, after a thirteen hours' march. As it was impossible to move our coolies to Poi Boi on that day, we encamped at the Tuirini, and sent out search parties. On the 14th we started for Poi Boi, it being thought advisable to make the steep ascent to that village before dawn. At 5 a.m. the enemy opened fire from two stockades, one of which entirely commanded the road, and the other enfiladed our left flank. The Lushai defence was of a determined nature, but our men reached the main stockade, and some well-delivered volleys silenced the fire from the flanking stockade. We had one police sepoy killed. The enemy must have suffered considerably, as they made a precipitate retreat, burning the small village Lalhrima and abandoning the strong stockade which has been erected near the north-east entrance to Poi Boi. They set fire to this village of 800 houses, but we succeeded in saving a sufficient number of houses to provide shelter for our sepoys and coolies. The Lushais had been to some extent surprised as they had not had time to remove their cattle and household effects.

"At 2 p.m. a party of 150 sepoys, with Lieutenants Tytler and Roddy, attacked and destroyed Lalhai, 2 miles south-east of Poi Boi. Absolute proof has been obtained that Poi Boi was concerned in the recent raid on the Bernachera tea garden. The Lushais have buried their stores of paddy in pits, but we have already collected sufficient to provide our whole force with rice till we return to Lalbura. Search parties will go out daily to hunt down the enemy."

A Fort Aijal telegram (24th April) to the *Pioneer*, says :—The Lalbai Raja, with his wives, children and 26 followers, a total of 43 persons, surrendered to Mr. McCabe at his camp at Poi Boi on Thursday evening, the 21st instant, while the head mantri of the young Poi Boi Raja came in yesterday : Lenkhan's men were still fighting around Poi Boi, but Captain Lock's raiding parties will scatter them all before Mr. McCabe's return to Lalbura on the 26th. Roving bands of Lushais fired into the Residency stockade at Fort Aijal on the 21st, just before dawn, as if a night attack were contemplated, but they cleared off on their fire being promptly returned. The next day, the 22nd, they killed and mutilated some 22 hospital cows kept for the sick, and then withdrew to their encampment on the Sonai road. The same day they made an attack on the Sonai post. On the 23rd, a small mixed patrol of sepoys of the 18th Bengal Infantry and Military Police from Fort Aijal came upon 50 of the enemy. The naik on being fired upon charged them, and by a series of r

operations. Lalhai, who has surrendered to Mr. McCabe, states that Poi Boi raided Boruncherra, took twelve captives and murdered three people. Nine of the captured persons were rescued by Binkhanga, and sent to Changsil.

The 4th Bengal Infantry reached Silchar yesterday. Selbung, Poi Boi's head mantri, has surrendered. It must be remembered that Poi Boi himself is dead, and the two men who have now surrendered are probably the most important in his village.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, in the mill premises at Chinchpoogly, Mr. Ramdass Keshowjee occupying the chair. The following are extracts from the directors' report :—

The net profit of the company during the year was Rs. 1,09,300-12-11. This sum, with the balance of Rs. 9,121-8-6, the credit of profit and loss account for the previous year, made up Rs. 1,18,422-5-5, from which an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 35 per share was declared in August last absorbing Rs. 52,500 ; and a bonus of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the company's establishment. The disposable balance of profit is now Rs. 64,422-5-5 and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be declared payable therefrom for the half-year ended 31st December, 1891, and that the balance of Rs. 19,422-5-5 be carried forward. The extension of the mixing-room, by the conversion of the old engine-house, to which reference was made in last year's report, has nearly been completed and your directors have also resolved to construct a cast-iron water tank over the new mixing-room, at a cost of Rs. 5,858 or thereabouts, in case the company may desire to put up automatic sprinklers at the mill for the prevention of fire. In connexion with the extension work, the mill had to be closed for about a month in order to pull down the rear wall in the old engine-house and rebuild the same. Your directors having found our preparatory machinery insufficient for working the whole of the spinning department, ordered out additional blow-room and card-room machinery, including 8 suctchers and one double opener, 10 flat carding engine, 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame, 1 intermediate frame and 4 roving frames, the greater part of which machinery has already arrived, and is being fitted up. In addition, the directors have also ordered out 20 cop reels, 2 winding frames, 50 dobbies, and 3 fancy rooms. The total cost of the preparation as well as the other machinery will reach up to Rs. 78,000, and this outlay will be wiped off from the future profits of the company. The quantity of cotton consumed during the year was lbs. 41,62,193, costing on an average Rs. 151-15-7 per candy. The outturn of yarn was lbs. 33,09,312 and that of cloth lbs. 24,13,208¼. The average price realized for the former was 5 annas 11 pies and for the latter 6 annas 10¾ pies per lb. The consumption of coal was 2,736 tons 12 cwt. 2 quarters at an average cost of Rs.17-12-4 per ton.

Before the adoption of the above report the chairman said : Gentlemen,—Before we proceed with the regular business of the day it is my pleasing duty to make a few preliminary remarks which I am sure will be gratifying to you, showing as they do that the company has maintained its career of success and prosperity, and that those responsible for its efficient working have not relaxed their efforts to ensure the success and well-being of the concern. From the statement of profit and loss account you will find that the net profits made by the company for the year, including last year's balance of Rs. 9,121-8-6 is Rs. 1,18,422-5-5, which, under the very depressing condition of the markets for both cloth and yarn you will consider as satisfactory, and I venture to say that this is a result on which we may well congratulate ourselves comparing very favourably as it does, not only with the result of some of the past years in the history of our mill, but also with the results shown by some of the best managers and most successful of the local mills. The result will appear still more satisfactory when it is remembered that the mill was stopped for nearly a month owing to some necessary repairs in the rear wall of the old engine-house, and but for this cessation of work the profits would have been larger. The extention of the mixing-room which was reported to you at the last general meeting, is drawing near completion and your directors have seized the opportunity to construct a cast-iron water-tank over the mixing room with a view to put up automatic sprinklers at some future time. These appliances are largely used by several of the local mills, and doubtless they are a valuable acquisition, and as the underwriters allow a considerable discount to such mills, the outlay incurred thereon will repay itself in a few years, a circumstance which sufficiently testifies to their utility and value. The directors having found our blow-room and card-room machinery insufficient for working all our spindles they have ordered out more preparatory machinery and cards of the best makers and they hope that this will lead to a material increase of our profits. Lastly, a word about a rather personal matter. The agency of the Company has now been entirely bought over by myself in conjunction with my friend Mr. Dwarkadass Shamjee, and we hope to show, as we have hitherto done, by our endeavours that we have at heart the interest of the company in whose welfare we, as the agents and the largest shareholders, are considerably interested.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared. Mr. Ramdass Keshowjee and Amersey Kuchra were elected as directors of the company. Mr. Shantaram Vithal and Mr. Jaithalal Bhogilal were appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

A Haka telegram of 23rd April says :—Yesterday, the Darjeeling Coolie Corps, under Lieutenant Watson, with Surgeon-Captain Entricon, in medical charge, left this for Rangoon, *via* Gangaw and Pokoko.

On the 16th instant, the coolies were very keen on getting back to their homes, and although the Public Works Department and Commissariat offered some of them high wages to remain on here, no one closed with this offer. On the whole they were good little fellows and worked willingly at first, especially in the Boungshe expedition. There was a good deal of sickness among them, but later on they pulled themselves together and did much better. General Stewart's visit has been postponed, owing to his having met with an accident at Fort White. Captain Watson, the new Chief Commissariat Officer at Myingyan, has paid us a flying visit to settle upon the best way of rationing Falam, as the Hanta road is not quite finished yet. Rations for the present will continue to be sent through Haka. After visiting Falam, Captain Watson returns to Myingyan, *via* Hanta.

The Public Works Department Staff has been further strengthened by the arrival of Lieutenant Nathan, R. E. Captain Wade is to have a second assistant in the person of Lieutenant Kirby, R. E., who is expected up from the Hanta Road. The preliminary work of collecting thatch and felling wood has commenced. Captain Wade has succeeded in getting a certain number of Chin coolies to come in and work for him. Our prospects are, therefore, brigtening up and in a year or so we hope to see ournew cantonment ready for occupation. With decent houses and a good road to Burma, Haka will come to be looked upon in a more favorable light. At present the difficult communication is our main trouble. It is almost next to impossible to get stores up from below, and outside the Commissariat there are no local supplies worth mentioning. The base hospital having been closed on the return of the Tashon column, Surgeon-Major M'Cartie goes to Falam to rejoin the head-quarters of the 39th Garhwal Rifles there.

The weather continues wet and cold with strong winds from the South-West. It is these prevailing winds that make Haka so cold and comfortable. The site for the new Cantonment is lower down and more sheltered.

Lieutenant Passingham has gone down to Gangaw to bring up the families of the regiment for whom the men are erecting temporary shelters. Lieutenant Johnsen, the Adjutant of the 12th Burma Regiment, has gone home on a year's well-earned furlough, and Lieutenant Williams officiates for him.

Lieutenant Carter has joined the regiment for duty. Captain Presgrave has been offered and has accepted the commandantship of the 10th Burma Regiment. By his promotion the 12th Burma Regiment will lose a very popular and energetic officer.

The Political Officer who went to Falam to meet the General returned to Haka to-day. Mr. Tuck, Assistant Superintendent of Police, remains at Falam for the present.

A message for Saipuia's Village (21st April) comes, *via* Lungleh, (25th April) :—Telegraphic communication, which had been interrupted between Lungleh and Demagiri, since the 17th instant, was restored to-day. The very heavy wind and rain we have been having for the last four or five days caused the break.

On the 15th the Lushais shot a telegraph coolie at Phyrang. They also burnt the whole of the "bashas" in the transport camp there. On the 18th some dak runners and telegraph coolies were fired on by the Lushais between Ridge Camp and Lower Lungleh. The enemy, however, did not succeed in hitting anyone. On the same date, Mr. Daly, with sixty frontier police and some coolies, returned to Lungleh from our stockade at Vansangas. He also brought in two wounded sepoys. The party had a very hard march, as it poured with rain most of the time.

We have had news from a party of frontier police who made a reconnaissance towards Daokoma. They state that the enemy have strongly stockaded the roads leading to the village and also that they intend making a good stand there. Captain Anderson, 3rd Bengal Infantry, arrived in Lungleh, on the 19th, having come up from Demagiri, and reinforced the garrisons at our transport camps on the way. He reports that the Lushais made an attempt to rush Lungsin stockade, but were driven off. To-day Captain Shakespear, accompanied by Lieutenants Boileau, Carden, and Clerk, with eighty-two frontier police, and fifteen men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, and two-hundred-and-twenty coolies, left Lungleh for Vansangas. We marched to Saipuia's village where we are halting for the night. Shortly after leaving Lungleh we heard firing. A special messenger brought us out news that the enemy had fired on our dak runner about a mile-and-a-half from Lungleh, but had not wounded anybody.

We have heard to-day that the Burma column cannot possibly reach Daokoma, until the 30th instant, so that our combined attack on that village will have to be delayed for a new days.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR RAYMOND WEST.

Says *Native Opinion* :—There retired from our shores yesterday a servant of Her Majesty about whose eminent and distinguished services in various branches of the administration there can be no two opinions. Sir Raymond West throughout his long and successful career has, directly or indirectly, done so much for this country and the education and the elevation of its people, at all events in the Bombay Presidency, that but few of his contemporaries have equalled, and he has left a mark on the times which will take it long for his successors to efface. He combined within himself peculiar characteristics which made him at once a very useful public servant and a public benefactor. From the beginning to the end of his service he has always struck to the eminent policy of strengthening the administration by means of improving the people whose affairs he had to administer.

The *Indian Spectator* writes :—Yesterday's mail steamer carried from our shores one of the most distinguished servants of Government, who, during his long stay in this Presidency, laboured no less for the people than for the Government. Sir Raymond West will long be remembered in this country as one of that minority of talented Civil Servants, whose intellectual attainments and energy are not confined to the official work which falls to their lot, but are freely used for furthering the cause of the progress and enlightenment of those amongst whom they come to live. For more than 30 years he laboured ceaselessly for elevating the people around him by bringing to bear on them, directly or indirectly, the influence of his rare intellectual attainments and of the high ideal of duty and responsibility which he steadily kept in view throughout his long and varied career in this Presidency. The solid work which he has done in his judicial capacity testifies to his industry, his close research, and his thorough grasp of the science of Law. In the field of education his services have been no less remarkable. As Vice-Chancellor of the Local University, he has, on numerous occasions, helped the cause of higher education and directed the work of the Local University so judiciously and so energetically as to merit no small praise. Into most of the educational movements which have been started on this side during the past thirty years he had his inspiration to breathe. Nothing was dearer to Sir Raymond West than the cause of liberal education. He was always at home in dealing with matters pertaining to the social and intellectual well-being of the people at large.

The *Rast Goftar* observes :—Sir Raymond West has retired with the reputation of being one of the most distinguished officers that have ever come to serve in this country. A man of great industry and untiring devotion to duty, his constitution has admirably borne the wear and tear of thirty-five years of hard official work. He does not look as if he were sixty years of age. And be it remembered that his leisure hours were hours of unremitting literary pursuits. Whether as president of the Royal Asiatic Society, which has enrolled him as one of its honorary members, or as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University which has bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, he was no mere ornamental figure head. He has been an earnest life-long student, who has continually been enriching his mind with knowledge in its various departments, regarding knowledge as a stern mistress who required constant and unremitting devotion from her votary. By his learning he could bring general principles to bear upon his official and administrative work, and as the *Bombay Gazette* has well observed, although he laid himself open to the charge of treating practical problems as a doctrinaire, he could go far beyond the narrow vision of the mere practical man and look at them as a whole, and in their relation to other cognate questions. Whether as a Judge in Canara where he purged the lower courts of their cast and family interests of corruption, or as Registrar and afterwards Judge of the High Court, where he did valuable work as an exponent of the Hindu Law and as the organizer of the reformed system of subordinate judgeship, or as the reformer of the judicial tribunals of Egypt, he has left a distinctive mark upon the administration

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

The *Gujarati* discourses :—The India Councils Bill has, after a chequered career, passed the second reading in the House of Commons. The Bill as it stands is beautifully vague, and even though Mr. Curzon has frankly admitted that it does not forbid the application of the elective principle, if the Governor-General thinks it proper to take advantage of it in any particular province, there still remains a certain amount of uncertainty about it. We are not sure if the authors of the Bill were originally aware that it was capable of the interpretation put upon it by Lord Kimberley. But whether they were aware or not, it is something to have a distinct and authoritative declaration from Mr. Curzon that he accepted his lordship's view about the latent possibilities of the Bill. Mr. Gladstone's speech was, so far as its literary merits are concerned, one of the happiest that he has ever delivered ; but there are passages in it which show that he has not yet acquired full information on the subject that he was talking about.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—The long delayed India Councils Bill is at last on the high road of Parliament, with every probability of reaching its destination and becoming the law of the land. It is now in the Committee stage whence it is to be hoped it may emerge a more clearly expressed piece of legislation, free from that ambiguity to which Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Tanner made pointed reference, and finally receive the royal sanction. Whether it will fare better or worse in the Committee, we have no means of knowing as yet. That stormy Tory petrel of politics, no other than Mr. Maclean, will not rest content until he has moved the amendments of which he has given notice. That the honourable member for Oldham is a force not to be lightly treated goes without saying. At the same time, it may be doubted whether his individuality will at all sway the deliberations of the Committee. After the statesmanlike speech of Mr. Gladstone and the free and frank acceptance by the Under-Secretary of his views on the construction to be placed on the section which is supposed to contain the germ of the elective principle, we do not think there is any chance of Mr. Maclean dividing the Committee and marring the utility of the provision as it now stands.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—The India Councils Bill is at last in a fair way of being carried this time. It has been introduced by Mr. Curzon, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, in a lucid and conciliatory speech ; it has received the benediction of Mr. Gladstone from the Opposition Bench, and the effect of his action is that Mr. Schwann has withdrawn his amendment in favour of the introduction of the elective principle and the opposition which it has encountered from Radical members has been half-hearted and languid. Congressionists bewail the backsliding of Mr. Gladstone, and even go the length of accusing him of desertion. The charge would imply that the Grand Old Man having made a definite promise to advance certain views with regard to the Bill had now gone back from his plighted word. A deputation consisting of a few Congress gentlemen had, indeed, waited upon him some two years ago, but the astute statesman, although he spoke general words of kindly sympathy, had carefully refrained from pledging himself to a particular line of action. It is, therefore, absurd and unjust to accuse Mr. Gladstone of desertion. These persons are disappointed to see that Mr. Gladstone is not a type of those Radicals who think that representative institutions suit every clime and soil in the world, and that wherever planted, they are bound to bring untold blessings in their train. Such a conception of the illustrious statesman would be lowering him to the level of politicians like Mr. Swift Macneill, who blandly observed in the course of the debate which took place at the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, that the poverty of the people of India might be made wealth, and their weakness strength, if only they could send representatives to state their grievances before the authorities.

The *India Prakash* writes :—The passing of the Indian Councils Bill is now generally thought to be a matter of certainty. The *Times* of London observes that "it is highly probable the Bill will at length be placed upon the Statue book." The second reading has been passed, and the Bill has been submitted to a committee. The third reading is now a matter of form, especially after the unanimity which has characterized the second reading. The intervention of Mr. Gladstone has removed the ground of contention, and that intervention seems to have been after all well-meant. The telegraphic report of the speech had raised uneasy suspicions about the friendliness of Mr. Gladstone, but we then observed that it would not be fair to judge of the speech by the telegraphic report. Our expectations have been verified. Mr. Gladstone is no opponent of the elective principle. He is in perfect sympathy with our wishes, but he thinks the Bill as framed especially taken in conjunction with the speech of the Mover, makes sufficient provision for the operations of the principle. He thinks, and rightly so, that the Parliament could not settle any hard and fast scheme of elective representation, and would, therefore, leave the details to be settled by the Government of India. We should have liked some more distinct mention of election made in the Bill. But if such an experienced statesman as Mr. Gladstone thinks it would not be prudent as a matter of Parliamentary tactics to force a division on that point we must acquiesce in that choice, and quietly accept the measure we get.

NATIVE OPINION ON THE ANTI-OPIUM AGITATION.

The *Mahratta* says :—For some time past there have been hole-and-corner meetings almost in every important town, protesting against the so-called iniquity of the trade in opium by the Government of India. Resolutions have been proposed and passed condemning the same and approving of the action of certain philanthropic busy-bodies in England. What is the real drift of this movement? Who are the wire-pullers behind the curtain? It seems almost mysterious, and is certainly as imprudent in conception as suicidal in execution. To talk of the immorality of the trade in question as long as there are opium-eaters, and thereupon to ask the Government to wash its hands of the matter, is an idication of over-squeamishness, which in this work-a-day world of ours is rather out of place except for those who have nothing else to drive their *ennui*. That it is beyond the legitimate sphere of Government to engage in any specific trade or manufacture we readily admit. But looking to the extent to which this legitimate sphere has been transgressed all round, it seems to us nothing short of suicidal to commence the attack at the wrong end. The tax on opium is, perhaps, the only tax that is not wholly paid by the people of this country. Moreover, it is a source of revenue which cannot be said to bear heavily on the shoulders least able to bear it. More or less, it is a luxury, and as such it richly deserves to be taxed. The wonder of wonders, however, is that when not a word of protest is raised against such burdensome monopoly as that of the salt-trade, our people are ready to echo the fatuous clamour against opium trade with China. The fact is there is more of blind imitation or easy yielding to pressure among certain people than is either healthy or convenient. What does a Miss Powar mean by seeming to carry on a crusade against the opium revenues, but that she is some puppet in the hands of some philanthropic meddler pulling from behind the curtain? Along with an unusual deference to superior authorities amounting almost to heroworship, we must also learn to give up unwary playing into the hands of not altogether disinterested faddists.

COUNT MOLTKE AND THE NEWS OF WAR.

Another volume of Count von Moltke's Memoirs appeared, on the 11th instant. It contains official documents, letters received by the deceased Field-Marshal from five Kings, and much that gives us an insight into the Count's private life, and completes the character sketch gained from the other volumes. Where Count von Moltke's own notes did not suffice, members of his family, and especially his nephew, have filled up the gaps. Very interesting is the account of the Count's complete surprise on hearing of the declaration of war, in 1870. The summer of that year found the Moltke family all united at Kreisau. In the afternoon of the 15th July, the Count had driven out with his brother Adolf, his sister-in-law, and their two daughters in an open carriage. He himself was driving. As they were crossing a ford over the river Peile a telegraph messenger who was just crossing the narrow foot-bridge called out to him. Moltke drew rein and stretched out his hand for the telegram, opened it, read it, and quietly put it in his pocket. He then drove on, never even by a sign betraying what was in the telegram. He only appeared more silent than usual, and his companions noticed that his thoughts now and then wandered away from the horses, the carriage once striking against a curbstone. When they reached home, he sprang from the box, and said to his brother, who followed him into the house, "It's a stupid affair. I must leave for Berlin to-night." He then went into his study, where he remained till tea-time. At tea, he suddenly jumped up, struck his fist on the table, and cried out, "Let them come! With or without South Germany, we are prepared." Without further explanation, he went to his room, where he remained till it was time to start. It was only later that his relations learned that the telegram contained the communication that the King considered war unavoidable, and intended mobilising the army.

The Field-Marshal was, up to his death, an early riser. Immediately on awaking in the morning from sound and healthy sleep, which he continued to enjoy to a great age, he got up and dressed himself. He never wanted the assistance of a servant, and indeed had an almost nervous dread of it. He did not pay much attention to his toilet, never possessed more than two suits, and wore them to the extreme of possibility. In 1891 he boasted of having a light overcoat which he had in 1857 when he went to England with the then Crown Prince of Prussia, and he never forgot to state that this coat had a silk lining, a luxury which he never afterwards permitted himself. When he was at Kreisau or travelling he invariably wore civilian's dress, generally a black frock-coat and light grey trousers. In his latter years he wore a vest of thick woollen stuff, but considered it unnecessary to wear a top-coat. When travelling he hated luggage. When it was absolutely necessary to take a dress coat, he travelled in it, and walked about in it for days, at the risk of catching cold. Once, on the occasion of a visit, some one insisted in packing his dress coat in a small handbag. Arrived at his place of destination, he unpacked his bag, and hung the coat upon a hook. The next morning he was to attend a sitting of the Order of St. John, at which he wished to appear in evening dress. Imagine his horror when the servant at the convent helped him out of his top-coat to find himself in his shirt-sleeves. Years afterwards he used to assert that if he had been allowed to travel in his own way the mishap would never have occurred.

WEATHER AT 28 STATIONS : 1872—1892.

The English Meteorological Office has just issued a paper giving the statistics of the weather for the last twenty years at twenty-eight stations which report daily to it by telegraph, the stations ranging from Sumburgh Head, in the north, to Scilly in the south, and from the extreme west of Ireland to the east of England and Scotland. It appears that Cambridge has the lowest mean temperature in any month of the year, the mean for January there being 37·5 ; Nairn, in the north-east of Scotland, comes next with 37·6, and Yarmouth next with 37·7. At the other end of the scale for January is Scilly, with a mean of 45·9, which is more than a degree higher than the mean of Yarmouth in April. The mean of London in January is 39, and of the Shetland Islands in the same month 39·3. London has the highest average temperature of any station in the United Kingdom in July, 63·2 ; Cambridge is 62·1, and the mean of July in the Shetland Islands is only 52·7. As regards rainfall, Cambridge is the lowest, with an average of 23·25 inches a year over a period of twenty-five years, but Spurn Head, from which observations for only eleven years are available, presents an average of 20·92 in a year. But then it must be remembered that the years between 1880 and 1890, for which alone observations at Spurn Head are available, were generally drier than the years between 1866 and 1880, over which the records of Cambridge extend.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

The agreement between the American copper-mining companies is shrouded in a haze of rumour, the *Iron Age* of New York admits, but adds that there can be no doubt that an agreement has been arrived at. Stock operations have probably had a good deal to do with the matter, but the principal aim has probably been to create in the copper trade some confidence in values. Several producers were understood to be preparing for a largely increased output, and this more than anything else was discouraging to the trade. It has now been announced that the companies are to restrict their output to a certain limit. An examination of the figures, observes the New York authority, makes this statement look rather curious. The Anaconda is put down for 75,000,000lb., a figure which it has never approached by 10,000,000lb., although its capacity may come somewhere near it. Last year the make was only 46,250,000lb., The Calume and Hecla is credited with a restriction to 60,000,000lb., which is only 3,500,000lb., below its actual maximum, reached last year. The Quincy is allowed 12,000,000, when its greatest output, reached last year, was 10,542,519lb. It is true that the mine is putting up two additional stamps, of which one, however, will not be ready until very late in the year. The Parrott is down for 14,000,000lb., which is within 100,000lb. of the actual production, after deducting the fine copper contents of purchased mattes. The Bigelow Lewisohn interests include the Tamarack, Osceola, and Kearsarge on Lake Superior and the Boston and Montana and Butte and Boston in Montana. These concerns made in all 69,500,000lb. in 1891, and are now supposed to be scaled down to 65,000,000lb. Here, then, are producers who in 1891 represented 204,000lb. of the whole product who bind themselves to "restrict" down to 226,000,000lb. The published figures do not include the Arizona interests controlled by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge, and Co., which produced last year about 17,000,000lb., and the Old Dominion, controlled by the Keyser interest of Baltimore, with a little over 7,000,000lb., bringing the maximum allowed by the leading producing interests up to 250,000,000lb. It must be borne in mind also that in Michigan, the law imposes the penalty of forfeiture of their charters on companies engaging in "pools," "trusts," and agreements of the nature indicated, which would affect the Calumet and Hecla Company. Not only would it appear that concerns producing 228,000,000lb. of copper have undertaken to restrict their supply to 250,000,000lb. annually, but there are a number of outside smaller producers. A certain amount of copper besides comes into the market which has performed simply the function of a carrier for the precious metals in smelting operations, other quantities are produced from lead ores. Finally there is marketed in the United States quite a considerable quantity of copper derived from Canadian and Venezuelan ores and pyrites. In the aggregate these additional quantities amount to 68,000,000lb., out of a total of last year's product and imports of 296,000,000lb. There is evidently, therefore, enough copper to go around and leave a good deal for export. In fact, "the whole movement looks like an attempt to galvanise life into the foreign markets, and it is understood that negotiations have been under way with the Spanish mines to keep their product within limits." Meanwhile American manufactures are said to be well stocked with copper bought at 10½ cents per lb.

In arguing against the supposition of the advocates of the new Bland Bill that the United States by the opening of their own mints alone to the free coinage of silver, those of other nations remaining closed, could re-establish bimetallism, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* incidentally calls attention to the insignificance of silver mining as an industry in the United States compared with other American industries. As a matter of fact it is one of the smallest of American industries. "How insignificant, for instance," observes the *Chronicle*, "is the value of the silver output at 50 to 60 million dollars a year as compared with the railroad industry, whose gross revenue exceeds a thousand million dollars per annum." Even among the mineral productions of the United States silver plays a comparatively minor part. Coal and iron are two industries of vastly greater importance in the matter of direct yield alone, irrespective of their collateral importance as elements which supply the basis of manufacturing and industrial growth. The Geological Survey places the value of the coal product for 1890 (the latest year reported) at 172 million dollars—this simply on the basis of the value at the mines,—and the same authority places the value of the pig iron product (price in Philadelphia being taken) at 151 millions. Out of a total of $652,099,218 for all the mineral productions in 1890, silver formed only $70,464,545, and in this the latter was taken at its coining value—that is, at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. The same difference in proportions is observable when the silver output is compared with the value of the agricultural productions of the Union. The home value of last year's American wheat crop, for instance, is estimated by the Agricultural Department at 513 million dollars, or about ten times the value of the silver product, and the value of the maize crop is placed at 836 millions, or sixteen times that of silver. Even the oat crop has an estimated value of 232 millions. These comparisons at least tend to prove that the movement in the United States for the remonetisation of silver which resulted in the Bland Act of 1878, the Silver Act of 1890, and has only been prevented by obstruction from passing a Free Coinage Bill at least through the House of Representatives in 1892 cannot depend for its support on the mere interests of the silver mining industry. Meanwhile, in the same article, the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which has for many years past been one of the ablest advocates of international bimetallism, makes its reason for opposing the Bland Bill perfectly clear. "We believe," says the *Chronicle*, "in the joint use of the two metals, but only by international agreement, for in that way alone can the result be assured. Failing that, the only alternative is gold monometallism or silver monometallism. The Bland Bill would give us the latter."

The Lyons silk reports give the Conditioning-house statistics for last week as showing a total of 90,604 kilos, as against 91,074 kilos in the preceding week, and 89,969 kilos in the corresponding week last year. The market had been depressed at the outset by the Anarchist news from Paris, but the apprehensions caused thereby speedily disappeared, when "an event of another kind, and more directly affecting silk interests," the sudden fall in the gold price of silver, occurred. At the end of the season, when the stocks of silk in the Far East are nearly exhausted, and consist only of inferior qualities, this event ought not to have—and, it is argued, will not have—more than a temporary influence on the European silk markets. But it is admitted that the Lyons market has become so sensitive after the long-continued downward movement of prices that any cause of disturbance which presents itself is sufficient to cause alarm, and the fall in silver has caused a relapse into the state of indecision and the disappearance of all the symptoms of improvement which were beginning to appear. The volume of business in the material, however, has been less contracted than might, perhaps, have been expected, in consequence of the fact that manufacturers are becoming more and more busily engaged on the contracts for the supply of goods for next winter, and have, therefore, been obliged to supply their daily requirements. As for prices, they were already so low that a further serious decline was scarcely possible ; some cases of increased weakness and giving way on the part of holders were reported, but the majority remained firm. The course of the market must, however, be described as irregular. At Marseilles business in silk continued dull. The Milan market was also quiet, but the daily transactions in that centre showed marked firmness.

In an article on the Australasian wool trade, the *Melbourne Argus* calls attention to the growth of the business of the five largest firms importing wool into the London market—namely, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited, Dalgety and Co., Limited, the Australian Mortgage, Land, and Finance Company, Limited, Messrs. Sanderson, Murray, and Co., and the Union Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited. In 1878 these five firms (or their predecessors) imported 222,500 bales out of a total of 791,000 bales, their proportion then being 28 per cent. of the total. In 1888 they imported 403,000 bales, or 32 per cent, out of a total of 1,245,000 bales. In 1889 the percentage fell to 31 per cent. the same as in 1887. In 1890 they imported 412,000 bales, or 33 per cent., out of a total of 1,226,000 bales. Last year, however, these five firms imported 486,000 bales, or 35 per cent. out of a total of 1,381,000. "It is interesting to notice," continues the Melbourne paper, "that in spite of the rapid development of our local sales and the consequent distribution of every large quantities of wool through other channels, the five leading London wool-importing firms continue to steadily improve upon their position, not only as regards their actual quantity, but also their percentage of the total imports. Their growing power is, as we pointed out in reviewing the figures twelve months ago, due partly to their great moustary strength, which enables them to give financial aid to wool-growers, and especially to those who operate on a large scale in New South Wales and Queensland." The leading Australasian banks also, in consequence of their large advances on pastoral securities, are becoming very prominent as London wool importers. In 1878 five banks imported 47,000 bales, or about 6 per cent. of the total imports. In 1890 the banks importing wool had increased to eighteen, importing 164,000 bales, or 13 per cent. of the total. In 1891, however, the number of bank rose to nineteen, importing 319,000 bales, or nearly 16 per cent, of the total.

A report on the aloe fibre industry of the Somali Coast Protectorate, prepared by the British Consul at Aden, has been sent to the Foreign Office by Sir E. Baring, with the recommendation that the matter should be brought under the notice of British Chambers of Commerce. It is hoped that the production of the fibre may be developed and trade in it expanded to the advantage of the people and of the revenues of the Egyptian Government. A bale of the fibre consigned to Bombay was sold there at £16 10s. per ton. It has been valued in London at about the same price, and it is said to be obvious that larger supplies would meet with a ready sale. There are, it is stated, vast quantities of the aloe growing in Somali land. The people themselves will do nothing towards making a trade in the fibre ; indeed, they have not the means to work it profitably, though they use it extensively for ropes and other articles. The wild plant might be materially improved. Labour is obtainable at the seaport towns ; but the Somali is extremely lazy, and it might be necessary to import Arab labourers at first, though regular employment for the Somalis, who swarm as idlers about the ports, would be very desirable.

Rouen advices report the appearance of a little more animation in the cotton piece-goods market, a number of buyers from a distance having been present. The weaving mills appear to be all fully engaged on old contracts still uncompleted, and they are receiving new orders daily from merchants and commission agents. The descriptions most in demand are grey goods and flannelettes, especially the former. There has also been a more active demand for handkerchiefs. The position of the calico printers is described as very satisfactory. They are fully employed, thanks to a continued influx of orders. In the yarn market prices have not improved, at least so far as regards the second-class descriptions, the prices of the first-class marks being rather firmer in consequence of their relative scarcity. In the Havre raw cotton market there has continued to be a scarcity of demand by the trade, consumers only coming into the market for small reassortments, and meanwhile the heavy supplies received a few weeks ago press on the market. There has been practically no demand for cotton "to arrive," and business in "futures" has slackened somewhat.

The London Produce Clearing-House, Limited, Capital subscribed, £500,000. Official Quotations for Refined Silver in Bars, March 1892.

Date	March dely.	April dely.	May dely.	June dely.	July dely.	Aug. dely.	Sept. dely.	Oct. dely.
1	41 7-16	41 7-16	41 9-16	41 9-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	—
2	41 9-16	41 9-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	—
3	41 9-16	41 9-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	—
4	41 9-16	41 9-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	—
7	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 10-16	41 10-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	—
8	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 10-16	41 10-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	—
9	41 9-16	41 9-16	41 11-16	41 11-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	41 13-16	—
10	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 10-16	41 10-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	41 12-16	—
11	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 10-16	41 10-16	41 10-16	—
14	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	—
15	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	—
16	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	—
17	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	—
18	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	41 8-16	—
21	41 2-16	41 2-16	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 6-16	—
22	41 —	41 —	41 2-16	41 2-16	41 4-16	41 4-16	41 4-16	—
23	40 10-16	40 10-16	40 12-16	40 12-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	—
24	40 10-16	40 10-16	40 12-16	40 12-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	—
25	40 10-16	41 —	40 12-16	40 12-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	40 14-16	—
28	41 —	40 16-39	41 1-39	41 1-39	41 3-39	41 3-39	41 3-39	6-16
29	33 2-16	39 2-16	39 4-16	39 4-16	39 6-16	39 6-16	39 6-16	6-16
30	—	33	41 4-16	41 3-39	41 6-16	41 6-16	41 8-16	39 6-16
31	—	39	5-16	39 5-16	39 7-16	39 8-16	39 9-16	39 10-16

The prices are net and in Pence per oz. Standard of 925-1000ths fine.

Dealings are in the quantities of 10,000, oz. The silver must be stored with the London Produce Clearing-House, Limited, which issues Warrants for the same. Nothing under 991-1000 fine is deliverable under this rule (English assay report required). The Company guarantees to both buyer and seller the due fulfilment of Contracts for futures which have been registered in its books. Final settlement made with intermediary parties for covered contracts. For list of Brokers, and any further information, apply at the Company's Offices, 49-51, Eastcheap, London, E. C.

MUNKACSY'S STUDIO.

The great Hungarian painter is engaged at present on one of those huge canvases which completely absorb a painter's time. The Hungarian Government has commissioned him to paint a picture for the new Houses of Parliament at Buda Pesth in celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the entrance of the Magyars into Hungary in the year 895 ; and the price agreed upon for the work is no less than £20,000.

It is quite a little journey from Paris to Courbevoie, where M. de Munkacsy has built a large wooden structure especially for the picture. When I arrived (writes a Paris correspondent) the door was opened by a person dressed in the ancient Magyar costume, and armed to the teeth. His appearance was somewhat forbidding, but he soon showed himself to be a polite model by ushering me courteously into the presence of his master.

M. de Munkacsy possesses the German type of countenance, with its high cheekbones, its light blue eyes wide apart, its straight nose widening at the extremity, and its thick lips. The painter of "Christ before Pilate" is slightly over 50 years of age, of medium height, and of spare figure. Unlike many foreign painters, he has not mastered pronunciation of the French language, which he speaks with a strong accent. Having conducted me to the part of the studio whence the picture could be seen to most advantage, he explained the subject to me. Arpad, the chief of the Magyars, has crossed the Carpathian mountains, which are seen in the background, and is in the act of receiving the submission of the conquered Aryan tribes. He is depicted seated on his horse surrounded by his officers, whose air of triumph contracts with the dejection of the v

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LADY JERSEY has caused some consternation in Sydney society. Her ladyship is revising the list of fashionable folks who have had the "entree" to Government House, and is believed to have used the blue pencil pretty freely. According to a Sydney journal, "the undisguised disposition of Lord and Lady Jersey to spend their spare time in their country home lends colour to the report that some of the visitors to Government House are, if not absolutely objectionable, at least undesirable."

Mr. Alexander Salvini writes, in reply to many inquiries, that his father will not be seen again on the American stage, but he is playing a very few times this year in some of the Chief European cities. "He acts only one night in a city, joining the company at the end of its season. He is playing Iago, which sounds very odd, accustomed as most people are to be thinking of him as Othello. Of course he does not look the part, as he knows very well, yet there is the intensest eagerness wherever he plays to see him in the new role."

His seventy-seven years sit very lightly on Prince Bismarck, and he is now in good health, tramping every day for hours through the Sachsenwald, and riding or driving, generally accompanied by the two successors of the famous Reichshund Tyras. Friedrichsruh is hardly ever without visitors, and just now, besides several friends, Prince Bismarck's only daughter, Marie Countess Rantzau, and her children, as well as Count Wilhelm Bismark, are staying "for grandpapa's birthday." Count Herbert Bismarck, who is still on his tour to the East, is the only member of the family who was not there to wish the Prince "a happy birthday" on April 1.

The Lady Wolverton, whose death is announced, must not be confounded with Georgina Lady Wolverton, whose home at Coombe Wood is the birthplace of so many benevolent schemes. She was the widow of the first baron, who died nineteen years ago, leaving a million sterling of personalty alone, and was thus the mother-in-law of the Dowager Georgina. The second Lord Wolverton accumulated wealth with astonishing rapidity, ioralthough he did not inherit all his father's fortune, and was head of the house for only fifteen years, he died worth £1,820,000. The present Lord Wolverton is poor, as Glyns go. Georgina Lady Wolverton has a life interest in her husband's estate, and until then the present peer will have to scrape along on £18,000 a year. At one time he was likely to have an empty title, as the four daughters of Mr. St. Leger Glyn became entitled to almost the entire fortune on the death of the third baron, through a slip in his predecessor's will. A family council resulted in these young ladies taking £100,000 each, and making their kinsman a present of nearly a million pounds. The surviving Lady Wolverton has of late passed most of her beautiful, self-denying life on a sofa, owing to a painful internal malady.

How some of these literary gentlemen love one another! Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," writes thus:—"Mr. Oscar Wilde is inclined to be peevish with his critics. Yet his critics were very patient with him. He wrote what he called a play, and he peppered it with not unamiable paradox, and diverted a considerable number of persons. But it takes more than this to convert an adventurous Boeotian into the ideal blend of, let us say, Goethe, Shakspeare, and Baffo, which appears to be Mr. Wilde's own image of himself."

Mr. Huntly McCarthy says it delights Mr. Wilde to "masque as an Athenian." But—

"He is no Athenian. George Meredith brands one of his creations as "An Epicurean whom Epicurus would have scourged out of his Garden." The Athenians would not have been tolerant of this sham Athenian. Mr. Wilde seems most to resemble the man in Charles de Bernard's ablest novel who always had Art upon his lips because he had so little in his soul. Mr. Wilde has called his play a work of art. That, of course, it is not, could not be. Mr. Wilde is many things needless to enumerate, but he is not an artist. His utterances upon Art must be regarded with a delicate disdain."

Lord Arthur Hill, the member for the Western Division of county Down, became a Privy Councillor in 1885, and Comptroller of the Queen's Household in 1886. He is a tall, slight, blue-eyed man in his forty-seventh year, with a bald head fringed with very light hair. He served for some time in the 2nd Life Guards, and his soldiering has given him a military bearing. He also is a superintendent Whip of the Tory party, and scrutinises narrowly each member as he leaves the lobby of the House. He never speaks in debate, and his public appearances in Parliament are confined to those occasions on which, in his capacity of Comptroller, and decked in cloth of gold and with a long staff in his hand, he delivers at the Bar to the House of Commons, "a message from her Majesty the Queen," which they hear with uncovered heads. Lord Arthur is the uncle and heir-presumptive to the Marquis of Downshire. Downshire House is somewhat remarkable in Irish history.

Mr. James Liddell Purves, Q. C., who defended Deeming in Melbourne, is the Sir Charles Russell of the colonies—the most distinguished and successful man at the Australian Bar. Born in Melbourne in 1843, he was sent to England and Germany for his education. After passing through Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered at Lincoln's-inn and was called to the Bar on 9th June, 1865. Returning to the colonies, he spent some weary years waiting for briefs, and filling up time with contributions to the Melbourne Press. At last he got his chance. He was called upon to defend a high-spirited young woman who had fired at her faithless seducer and so dangerously wounded him that his life was despaired of. Mr. Purves conducted her defence so ably and made such an impassioned appeal to the jury that she was acquitted. The case attracted widespread interest, and the advocate who won it leaped at a bound into the front rank of practising barristers. On the death of the Hon. R. D. Ireland, Q. C. one of Lord Clarendon's imprisoned subjects in Dublin in the stormy days of '48), Mr. Purves became the acknowledged leader of the Melbourne Bar, a position he has held ever since.

Mr. Purves entered the Victorian Parliament as an opponent of the Ministry of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. He held a seat for several years until compelled, by the multiplicity of briefs, to leave off burning the candle at both ends. He never held office, although the Attorney-Generalship was pressed upon him by Sir Graham Berry, who has represented Victoria in London during the past six years. Mr. Purves is a brilliant and severe—he has occasionally been described as "brutal"—cross-examiner, and in the art of addressing a jury he has not much to learn even from the redoubtable Sir Charles Russell himself. Latterly he has taken a prominenrt part in the organisation and development of the Australian Natives' Associations—bodies which are suspected by "loyal" and elderly folks to be meditating an Australian Republic and harboring base designs against the British connection.

Colonel Robert Ingersoll—the funeral orator over the remains of Walt Whitman—"is "facile princeps" among the "stump" speakers of the States. Wit, brilliant fancy, great power of condensed and epigramatic statement, faultless elocution, and a peculiar magnetic personality are the qualifications which have kept him for ten years without a rival on the hustings of the Republican party. He is also the favourite speaker of the grand Army men of the North, and his speech at their rally in Indianopolis in 1880—in which occurs the passage beginning "The past rises before me like a dream"—shares with Lincon's second inaugural address the honors of later-day American political eloquence. Ingersoll, who is a lawyer by profession, is an agnostic and a freethinker; and some of his lectures on religious themes, notably that on "The Mistakes of Moses," have greatly incensed Christian people in the States. But his private life is above reproach, his disposition singularly amiable, and his charity unfailing. No American knew the "good grey poet" so intimately.

Mr. J. A. Froude, whose appointment to the Regius Professorship of Modern History in the room of the late Professor Freeman is just announced, is seventy-four years of age. He is a native of Devonshire, his father having been an Archdeacon of the English Church. Mr. Froude was educated at Westminster and Oriel. His first important publication was the "Nemesis of Faith," in 1848, which, as noticed elsewhere, led to the resignation of his Fellowship. Two years later he began to contribute articles to the Westminster Review and to the long defunct Fraser's Magazine, and his "Short Studies," which had appeared in various periodicals, were published in 1867.

Mr. Froude's history "was published in twelve volumes between 1856 and 1870. In 1869 he was installed as Rector of St Andrew's University. He went to America on a lecturing tour in 1872, and his lectures, which dealt with the relations between England and Ireland, gave great offence to the American-Irish. Under the administration of the Colonial Department by the late Lord Carnarvon, Mr. Froude investigated the Kaffir insurrection in 1874. He published "Reminiscences" and a biography of Carlyle in 1881 and 1882, and afterwards took a trip round the world, an account of which is given in "Oceana." Since his return he has published several books, his latest being a "Life of Lord Beaconsfield."

Mr. Ruskin says somewhere that "it is not only in buying pictures but in being pictures" that the patronage of art can be extended. In this sense the Archbishop of Canterbury is certainly a handsome patron of the arts, for there are few more noble and beautiful presences among our public men.

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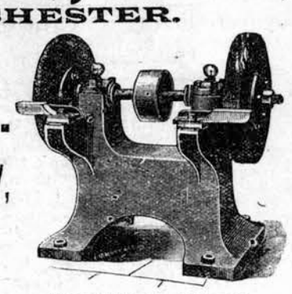

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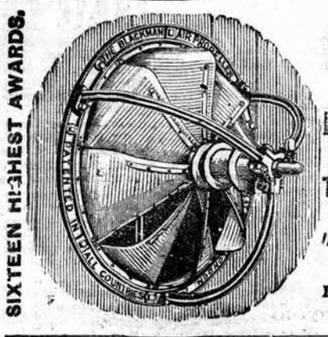

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I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

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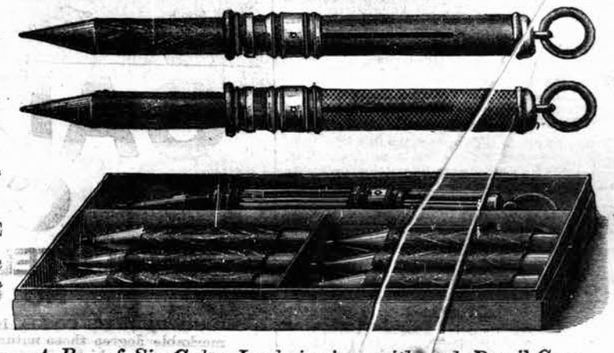

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